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THE EDUCATION BILL.

THE ANTI-BLAIR PEOPLE BADLY ROUTED.

Mr. Willis' Motion to Refer the Blair Bill to the Committee on Labor Passed—The Crippled Cabinet—Judge Lochrane in Washington—Postmaster Renfroe.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—[Special.]—The friends of the educational bill achieved a remarkable and somewhat surprising victory in the house this morning. It was the result of enthusiastic work and concerted action. As agreed on at Saturday's conference, Mr. Willis, of Kentucky, when his state was called, introduced the bill which has passed the senate, and moved its reference to the committee on labor, a decided majority of which is known to be favorable to the bill. Mr. Miller, of Texas, moved to refer the bill to the committee on education, which has already bottled it, with the intention of never reporting it to the house. Mr. Miller's motion was defeated by eighteen votes, and then the bill was recorded to the committee on labor by a majority of twenty-five. All the Georgia members voted in favor of this reference, except Mr. Blount. The complexion of the several committees was carefully ascertained before this issue was made, and it was that the committee on labor was the most decidedly in favor of the bill, and it was therefore selected. A favorable report will be made very soon. Much credit for today's action is due to Mr. Candler, acting chairman of the committee on education, who did all he could to induce that committee to report this measure to the house, and when he found it determined not to do so, effectively aided in its transfer to more friendly hands. Since the hitch occurred over reporting this bill, the house has been flooded with petitions from all parts of the country asking favorable action on it. Georgia sent more than any state in the union. They came from almost every county. The friends of the bill are justly gratified at their success, and express confidence that the bill will pass. They are not yet out of danger, however, as the rules of the house give great power to the obstreperous minority. The leading opponents of the bill say that today's vote does not necessarily indicate that it will have a majority of votes on its final consideration. Several members who voted for the new reference are quoted as opposed to the bill, but on the other hand, some who voted against its transfer, Reed, of Maine, among the number will support the bill when it comes before the house. Evidences of strong public pressure are constantly coming to congress, and will not fail of effect. There may be a lengthy and spirited debate, but if the friends of the bill continue as confident as they are tonight they may call it up soon after it is reported, demand the previous question, and rush it through just as it comes from the senate.

CRISP'S BILL ON TITLES.

Mr. Crisp today introduced a bill in relation to the evidence to quiet titles, which was favorably reported by the judiciary committee of the last house, but was not acted on. In many cases titles are in peril because by war, accidents and lapse of time the records of the doings and acts of public officers of the United States have been lost, and cannot be found and proved in evidence. This is especially the case in many of the southern states where the records of the courts of the United States where, by accidents of war, lost and destroyed so that persons claiming rights under deeds and records which otherwise might have been easily established, are in danger of losing their property, for the want of proper proofs and copies of such records.

The secretary of war on the recommendation of Senator Brown, today ordered forty guns sent to the Lake City Guards, and they were expressed tonight.

THE CABINET CRIPPLED.

The cabinet is badly crippled. Secretary Manning's symptoms are more favorable, but he is still in a critical condition. Attorney-General Garland has been confined to his bed for the past two days with a severe cold.

The city post office has been blocked for weeks with hundreds of bags of seed for distribution throughout the United States. The clerks in the office could not send out the packages as fast as they came in, and complaints were coming, especially from the south, at this delay. The postmaster general has issued an order that the railway mail clerks shall distribute the seeds from the sacks, and this will expedite the delivery of this species of congressional ammunition.

BUTLER MAHONE IN COURT.

Butler Mahone, son of Senator Mahone, was tried today with assault with intent to murder John Willis, waiter at Welcker's hotel, about a year ago. John S. Wise defended him. Several witnesses swore that Mahone was drinking, and that liquor always crazed him. He was found guilty of simple assault, and escaped with a fine of one hundred dollars and a moral lecture from the judge.

The case of P. Schweitzer against the United States was called in the court of claims today, but was postponed until Thursday. It is a suit to recover Georgia's disowned Brunswick and Albany bonds from the United States. Schweitzer, who is a citizen of Prussia, claims through his counsel, Lochrane & Lochrane, of Atlanta, and E. S. Isham of Chicago, that there was no state government of Georgia from March, 1867, to April, 1876, and that the United States being in supreme and exclusive control of all functions of the state, is responsible for these bonds which were indorsed by Georgia in 1869.

The Georgia delegation has selected Mr. Candler as member for Georgia on the congressional campaign committee.

Postmaster Renfroe left for Atlanta tonight. His commission had been sent before he arrived here. He will take charge of the office on April 1st.

F. H. R.

IN THE SENATE.

John Logan Announces for the Monroe Doctrine.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—After routine morning business Mr. Logan's army bill was placed before the senate. Mr. Logan sent to the desk and had read a letter from General Sheridan favoring the proposed increase.

Mr. Logan himself read an extract from a letter of General Schofield opposing the bill, and then proceeded to speak upon it. He occupied the largest portion of the afternoon session, the remainder being consumed by senators who interrupted at different times to oppose the bill and antagonized Mr. Logan's statements or to ask questions.

Messrs. Plumb, Hoar, Dawes and Teller were the principal opponents of the bill. In reply to remarks made by some of these gentlemen in the course of debate, Mr. Logan said it was an unwarrantable assumption for any senator to intimate or insinuate that this bill was now introduced with a view to any impending difficulty between capital and labor. Why this insinuation that there was a desire to use the army against the people? It seemed that to some men any statement that would injure another was as a sweet morsel. It was an unfounded and unworthy insinuation.

Referring to the suggestion that an increase of the army was wanted for show, "for a circus," Mr. Logan repelled it. The people, he said, did not want any show about it. They had show and circus enough in the senate [laugh- ganization, to keep it reasonably efficient. Mr. Logan believed in the American idea of the Monroe doctrine. He would build up American industries and American influences and power. The republic should be able to protect itself. European monarchies were jealous of the United States. Why? Because of the ideas of republicanism and patriotism which the example of the United States afforded to the people of the world. Republicanism was becoming the power of the world over, and the United States should be prepared to say to the first European power that attempts to gain a foothold in America, "Lay on MacDuff, and damned be he who first cries, 'hold, enough!'" [Applause in the galleries.

The senate, after executive session, adjourned.

THE SECRET SESSION.

Debate Over Executive Secrets—Nominations Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Indirectly the question of open executive secrets received a slight forward impulse in the secret session of the senate this afternoon. A considerable number of internal revenue collectors nominated to places created by suspensions were confirmed, and among the number was the collector of internal revenue for the district of Vermont. Senator Morrill, who reported this case, moved that the injunction of secrecy be removed from the report of the finance committee in this case as an act of justice to ex-Collector Stearns, late collector, and the motion was carried.

Following the example of Mr. Morrill, Mr. Sherman asked that the same act of justice be done to the suspended collectors in Ohio. Then some one asked why not extend the courtesy to the entire list of suspended collectors. Another asked: "And why not to all suspended officials?"

These "why nots" were not answered, but some of the most conservative senators, without stating any objection to the proposition, thought the revolution was moving too rapidly, and to check it a motion was entered to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Morrill's motion was carried. This put the question over for a day.

The report in the Vermont case, which in its general features is understood to be substantially like those made in a majority of cases of internal revenue collectors, is said to declare in terms that the committee has learned from authoritative sources that there was no other reason for the removal of Wells than that he was a republican, or for the appointment of his successor than he was a democrat. The collectors confirmed are chiefly in Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia. Under the present interpretation of the rules, which nearly all the senators admit is a wrong one, their names can not be made public until after two more executive sessions shall have passed.

Another Vermont case was the subject of discussion tonight. The nominee to be postmaster at St. Albans, a lawyer by profession, was reported adversely "for cause" some days ago, and was rejected in due form, but a motion was entered to reconsider and this was decided today. The man's record for good fellowship and his army services were all in his favor; but it was said by his opponents that there were some charges against him concerning transactions with his former clients which had not been explained, and the senate again rejected him.

The nomination of J. C. Matthews to be recorder of deeds for this district was recommitted to the committee on the district of Columbia.

The injunction of secrecy was removed from the correspondence sent to the senate in secret session between the secretary of state on the one hand, and the Chinese minister at Washington and American minister at China, respectively on the other hand, with regard to Chinese immigration.

Correspondence is voluminous, and it was fully intended that it should be given to the press to-night, but by some failure of the machinery of the executive session of some inadvertence, the motion to reconsider the motion in respect to the Vermont collector was made to cover the Chinese matters as well, and thus the correspondence remains locked up.

LABOR IN THE HOUSE.

A Resolution Looking to the Trouble in the West.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Under the call of states the following bills and resolutions were introduced and referred:

By Mr. Lawler, of Illinois—A preamble and resolution reciting that the recent correspondence between Mr. Powderly, grand master workman of the Knights of Labor, and Jay Gould, president of the Missouri Pacific railroad company, raises an issue of vital importance to the tranquillity of the country and the general welfare of the people, and directing the committee on labor to investigate into the underlying causes of the differences existing between the employers and employes of railroad companies and other common carriers, and to report what legislation is necessary to bring the troubles and differences to a satisfactory conclusion. The committee is given authority to send for persons and papers, and to sit during the sessions of the house.

By Mr. Willis, of Kentucky: To aid in the establishment and temporary support of common schools. Mr. Willis moved to refer to the committee on labor.

Mr. Miller, of Texas, moved as an amendment to refer it to the committee on education.

In reply to a question by Mr. Randall, Mr. Willis stated that the measure was identical with the Blair bill.

Mr. Randall asked if a reasonable time would not be allowed for debate in order to afford an opportunity for explanation of reasons for the proposed change of reference, but there were cries of "Regular order!" Miller's amendment was lost—yeas, 110, nays 131.

The following is the detailed vote:

YEAS.—Adams of Illinois, Anderson of Ohio, Anderson of Kansas, Beach, Belmont, Bennett, Bland, Blount, Bound, Boutelle, Boyle, Bragg, Breckenridge of Kentucky, Brown of Ohio, Buck Barnes, Burrows, Butterworth, Bynum, Campbell of Pennsylvania, Campbell of Ohio, T. J. Campbell of New York, Cannon, Carleton, Clardy, Cole, Craer, Culberton, Curtin, Dargan, Davenport, Dawson, Dockery, Dorsey, Eldridge, Findley, Fisher, Ford, Frederick, Fuller, Geddes, Glover, Hall, Hatch, Heard, Hewitt, Hill, Hiscock, Holman, Holmes, Hopkins, Howard, Hudd, Hatton, Jones of Texas, Kelley, Kleiner, Lander, Lanham, Lawton, Lefevre, Lowry, Lyman, Mahoney, Matson, Maybury, McMillan, Merriman, Miller, Moffett, Morrison, Neece, Outhwait, Perkins, Phelps, Randall, Reagan, Reed of Maine, Richardson, Robertson, Rowell, Ryan, Sayers, Scott, Scranton, Seney, Seymour, Shaw, Sowden, Spooner, Springer, Steele, Stewart of Texas, Stone of New York, Stone of Missouri, Storm, Straet, Swape, Tarsney, Ike H Taylor of Ohio, Thomas of Wisconsin, Throckmorton, Tillman, Tucker, Van Eaton, Wakefield, Warner of Ohio, Weaver of Nebraska, Wellborn, White of Minnesota, Wilkinson, Wilson, Winans and Worthington—110.

ter] and while the senatorial circus was on hand he did not know any more active performers than the senators who were opposed to this bill. [Renewed laughter.]

Mr. Logan reviewed the efforts making to fortify the coasts, manufacture guns, build the navy, etc., and inquired what all these expensive preparations meant if not in peace to prepare for war. There was undoubtedly no immediate danger, but was that an argument against putting our affairs in a condition to enable us to prepare properly whenever danger should come. We have had wars before and should doubtless have again. In the last report by the secretary of war to congress, that officer called the especial attention of congress to the disturbances of the past year with the Indians. But even if there were no Indian difficulties, there was still reason enough why we should have this increase; not to get a large army, but to put our present army in a condition of proper or-

NAYS.—Allen of Massachusetts, Allen of Mississippi, Baker, Ballentine, Barbour, Barksdale, Barnes, Barry, Bayne, Blanchard, Brady, Breckenridge of Arkansas, Browne of Indiana, Brown of Pennsylvania, Buchanan, Burleigh, Cabell, Candler, Caswell, Catchings, Clements, Conger, Cowles, Cox, Crisp, Croxton, Cutcheon, Daniel, Davidson of Florida, Davidson of Alabama, Dibble, Dingley, Dunn, Ellsberry, Ely, Evans, Everhart, Farquhar, Fleeger, Foran, Forney, Gallinger, Gay, Gibson of West Virginia, Glass, Goff, Green of North Carolina, Grant, Guenthen, Halsell, Hammond, Harris, Hayden, Hayes, Hemphill, Henderson of Iowa, Henderson of Illinois, Henderson of North Carolina, Henley, Herbert, Herman, Hires, Hitt, Houk, Irion, Jackson, James, Johnson of New York, Johnston of Indiana, Johnston of North Carolina, Jones of Alabama, Ketchum, King, Libbey, Lindsley, Little, Long, Lovering, Markham, Martin, McComas, McCreary, McKinley, McRea, Millan, Mitchell, Murphy, Neal, Negley, Nelson, Norwood, O'Donnell, O'Hara, O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, O'Neill of Mo., Owen, Peel, Perry, Peters, Pettibone, Pilcer, Plumb, Price, Reid of North Carolina, Reese, Rogers, Romeis, Sadler, Sawyer, Singleton, Smalls, Snyder, St. Martin, Swinburne, Taulbee, E. B. Taylor of Ohio, J. M. Taylor of Tennessee, Zach Taylor of Tennessee, Thompson, Trigg, Turner, Wadsworth, Wait, Ward of Indiana, Warner of Missouri, Weber, West, Wheeler, White of Pennsylvania, Whiting, Willis, Wise, Wolford and Woodburn—131.

Mr. Belmont, of New York, offered the following joint resolution:

Resolved, That the sum of $147,748 be appropriated to pay the Chinese government in consideration of losses unhappily sustained by certain Chinese subjects by mob violence at Rock Springs, Wyoming, on September 2, 1885, said sum being intended for distribution among the sufferers and their legal representatives in the discretion of the Chinese government.

Resolved, That the further restriction of Chinese and coolie immigration, if it shall be found expedient and necessary, can be most properly accomplished by the modification of existing treaties.

By Mr. O'Neill, of Missouri—Providing for boards of arbitration.

By Mr. Zach Taylor, of Tennessee—Declaring the practice followed by the committees of refusing to report back measures referred to them, is a species of despotism unworthy an American congress, and requesting the committee on rules to report an additional rule providing that the house may at any time, by a majority vote, direct the committee to report back any measure referred to it.

By Mr. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, a preamble and resolution reciting the present labor troubles, and providing for a special committee of five members to investigate the cause and extent of these troubles.

By Mr. Hauk, of Tennessee, a preamble and joint resolution reciting the existing troubles and providing for the creation of a commission to be known as the "Capital and labor commission." The commission shall consist of four senators, four representatives and one person to be selected by the president, and who shall act as chairman. It is made the duty of the commission to investigate the different questions relating to hours of labor and the remuneration therefor, and to submit its report to congress on the first Monday in December.

Mr. O'Hara, of North Carolina, asked unanimous consent to offer for immediate consideration the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, it is a matter of public information that on the 18th of March, 1886, in the town of Carrollton, county seat of Carroll county, Mississippi, a lawless band of persons rode to the courthouse and then and there indiscriminately murdered, by shooting, a number of peaceful citizens of the United States; and,

Whereas, it is alleged that the governor of said state of Mississippi has absolutely refused to take effective measures to bring to justice said murderers; and,

Whereas, It is alleged that the grand jury in and for said county of Carroll has neglected to act in such manner as would bring said murderers before the courts to answer for their crimes, and

Whereas, The constitution of the United States guarantees to each and every one of its citizens full and adequate protection of his life and the enjoyment of his property; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a committee of five members be appointed by the speaker to investigate the facts connected with said murders, and report by bill or otherwise such measures as will check or prevent in the future the wanton and barbarous destruction of human life.

Mr. Reagan, of Texas, objected on the ground that the subject was one over which congress had no constitutional power.

Mr. Black, of New York, offered a resolution changing the rules so as to limit to ten minutes discussion on any measure called up by a committee in the morning hour, and arranging the hour of house to 11 a. m. The resolution is accompanied by a long preamble declaring that the experience of the past three months has shown folly of the promise that the change of rules at the beginning of the session would facilitate legislation and the practice of considering bills by unanimous consent is a serious abuse, because the power of recognition shown by the speaker towards one member is an unjust discrimination against others and because the practice tends to make of legislation a lottery where prizes are given to the favored few and the blanks distributed among an unfavored many.

Mr. Oneill, of Pennsylvania, introduced a resolution calling on the secretary of the treasury for a statement of the disposition of money loaned by the United States to the World's industrial cotton centennial exposition held at New Orleans, and for information as to whether any of that loan has been repaid.

The committee on labor reported a bill authorizing the commissioner of labor to make an investigation as to convict labor.

The house then adjourned.

THE SICK CABINET OFFCERS.

Secretary Manning and General Garland Both Improving.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Secretary Manning's physicians did not make their usual early call this morning, but made their inquiries and gave directions by telephone. At 10:30 o'clock the doctors arrived together, and immediately went up to the sick room. Half an hour later they came down and reported the secretary decidedly better. "He had a good night," said Dr. Lincoln, "and he is really much improved, though of course not out of danger." Mr. Delehanty said that the reports of the attendants this morning were very encouraging indeed. All things considered, the family are decidedly more hopeful than at any previous time since the secretary was taken ill.

Attorney General Garland is much improved this morning.

THE FIRE RECORD.

Burning of Locomotive Shops in Minnesota—Fires Elsewhere.

BRAINARD, Minn., March 29.—A fire broke out in the car and locomotive shops of the Northern Pacific railroad yesterday and in forty minutes the following buildings were destroyed: The old office structure and adjoining upholstery shops, machine shops to the car department, wood working shop and central storage house and an old round house, in use as a freight repair shop. In the latter twenty-five freight cars were consumed, part of them refrigerator cars. In the other building all equipments, machinery, stock and materials. The loss is over $100,000. The insurance is believed to be ample. It is placed on what is known as the "blanket plan," with the Liverpool and London Globe. The shops will be rebuilt at once.

The Chess Match.

NEW ORLEANS, March 29.—Steinitz won the chess game and match this afternoon. The game was decided in eighteen moves and thirty minutes.

LINKED LABOR.

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS OF THE GREAT STRIKE.

Jay Gould Refuses Mr. Powderly's Proposition for an Arbitration Committee and Leaves Everything to Hoxie—The Conflict of Authority Between Powderly and Irons.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 29.—Joint executive committees of district assemblies 101, 93 and 17, in session this morning, issued the following brief address:

ST. LOUIS, March 29.—To Knights of Labor of the Great Southwest: Fellow Workmen—We congratulate you, one and all, on your manhood and fortitude during our late great fight for recognition and rights. Now that the battle is fought and victory won, let us wear our laurels as men of dignity and moderation, every man to his post and to his duty with quiet and sobriety. Let us exhibit the same zeal for the upbuilding of the business of the west that we have just done in proving that labor is king.

By order of the Joint Executive Boards D. A. Nos. 101, 93 and 17.

It is stated that this address was sent to the different halls where the strikers were holding meetings, that it was received joyously and that the men started for their homes to change clothing preparatory to going to work, but this is not verified and the men had not gone to work up to 1 o'clock. It is also stated that the address has been telegraphed to all points on the southwest system.

NEW YORK, March 29.—In an interview this morning, Mr. Gould said his telegram to Mr. Hoxie was prepared before his conference with Mr. Powderly yesterday, and was not the result of anything Powderly said. In it is expressed the stand which the Missouri Pacific has taken from the beginning—that is, that the company is always ready to arbitrate any differences it may have with its own employes, Mr. Powderly seems to have assumed from that telegram that I have agreed to the plan presented by the executive board of the Knights of Labor Saturday, providing for the appointment of an arbitration committee, three members of which are to be appointed by myself and three by the Knights of Labor, and these to jointly choose the seventh member—now I most emphatically deny that there was anything in my telegram to Mr. Hoxie that there was anything said at the conference yesterday to warrant any one in believing that I for a moment assented to any such plan. I will appoint no members of any arbitration committee. The whole matter rests in the hands of Mr. Hoxie, and if he can arrange a basis for arbitration which will include both sides of the question, I will make no objection, but the whole matter will have to be arranged with him. I am now preparing a letter to Mr. Powderly which will clearly set forth my position as outlined above."

JAY GOULD INTERVIEWED.

Mr. Gould was seen by a reporter this afternoon just before leaving his office, to learn whether he had anything further to say regarding the situation on the Missouri Pacific. Mr. Gould said he had sent a letter to Mr. Powderly, explaining the attitude which the directors of the railway had determined to maintain. "The plan of arbitration proposed by Mr. Powderly," said Mr. Gould, "cannot be entertained here by officers in New York. All the details of the settlement of the strike must be initiated and arranged in St. Louis. The whole thing is in the hands of General Manager Hoxie, and there is no disposition on the part of the board of directors to interfere with any plan which he may decide upon. There is not the slightest intention on my part to recede from the position I have so far maintained, that is to say, I shall not accept the plan proposed by Mr. Powderly, I shall appoint no arbitrators. If there is to be arbitration with Mr. Hoxie, I have not the slightest objection. Such arbitration must be arranged for at St. Louis and with General Manager Hoxie. He is in control and knows the situation perfectly. Any settlement that he may make will meet with the approval of the directors of the company."

In the Wabash yards deputy marshals made up a train to be sent out in the afternoon. No efforts were made in the other yards to move trains, and probably none will be made until adequate protection is afforded by the state authorities.

It is reported that the sheriff of St. Clair county, who was present this morning and was totally unable to control the strikers, has appealed to the governor of Illinois for military aid, but this has not been verified.

A TALK WITH POWDERLY.

NEW YORK, March 29.—It was reported this morning that the strikers in St. Louis would not go to work until they received positive official notice from Mr. Irons. Mr. Powderly was called upon and found to be in bed, and when asked about it he said: "I have received no word that the men will not obey orders. If they have not heard from Mr. Irons it is because there has been delay in delivering the telegram which we sent last night. The men will certainly go to work and Mr. Irons will positively give them the order."

Mr. Powderly is ill this morning. When asked why McDowell came away from meeting Mr. Gould so soon this morning, he said: "Oh, he only came back for some papers; that's all. He is down there now."

IGNORING IRONS.

SEDALIA, Mo., March 29.—Martin Irons arrived here this morning. He refuses to talk about the situation. He sent word to Superintendent Sibley not to run any trains until the settlement of the strike was confirmed. His request was ignored, and up to 10 o'clock four freight trains had been sent out.

THE SITUATION IN EAST ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, March 29.—The situation in the East St. Louis yards this morning was one of disorder, and at times it looked as though there would be real trouble. Large crowds congregated at the relay depot and in the various yards, and when an effort was made to start a freight train in the Vandalia yard a crowd swarmed around it, drew the coupling pins, and otheswise obstructed its movements to such a degree that the train was abandoned. In the Indianapolis and St. Louis and Louisville and Nashville yards efforts were made to make up trains, but as fast as the cars were brought into position they were uncoupled, and finally the attempt was abandoned.

WAITING FOR ORDERS.

The striking Knights of Labor on the Missouri Pacific, notwithstanding Mr. Powderly's direct order to them to return to work this morning, have not as yet done so, and are awaiting official instructions from Chairman Irons, of the executive committee of district assembly No. 101.

THE JUDGE ADVOCATE EXPLAINS.

ST. LOUIS, March 29.—News of the agreement between Gould and Powderly to submit to arbitration, and Powderly's notice was received with considerable incredulity by the Knights of Labor here. The absence of Mr. Lyons, chairman of the executive committee of district assembly No. 101, will delay to some extent the resumption of traffic upon the roads, for other members of the committee state that men of their assembly will not go back to work until they have either met in executive session and voted on what they term the request of Powderly that strike be ordered off, or Irons himself shall issue such an order. Referring to Powderly's order to the Knights of Labor on strike in the southwest, members of the committee say that the grand master workman has exceeded his authority and that such an order cannot be enforced until indorsed by their vote. This will necessitate the transaction of a large amount of routine business for the executive committee, and each district assembly must vote on the proposition. The result of these votes must then be communicated to Mr. Irons, who, if a majority are in favor of returning to work, will indorse Mr. Powderly's order last night to that effect. J. J. McGary, justice advocate of the Knights of Labor was asked this morning:

"Will the men go back on Powderly's order?"

"No, sir. Not until other matters are arbitrated upon, and then no matter how this arbitration results, all men must be taken back without any discrimination being shown against any for being leaders or for any other cause."

"But will not the refusal to obey Powderly's orders be a violation of the laws of Knights of Labor?"

"It will not. You see he might be mistaken. We want arbitration first before we go to work. All the men are the same way of thinking. I met them at Marshall, Texas, and I know their sentiments."

"What are the questions you want arbitration upon?"

"We have asked that the track men and unskilled laborers on the Gould southwest system receive $1.50 for ten hours work. Heretofore they have received $1.15, but have made only nine hours time, getting actually only $.13½. Next we have asked that apprentice boys who have been continued as such since 1884, but are really journeymen, shall have their wages raised and be recognized as journeymen. Some of them are receiving only $2, and they do as much work as others who receive $2.85. The bridge-building matter was and is the most serious. The men engaged in that branch of the business might set out on Monday and not reach their destination until Wednesday, yet that time was not allowed them. A man might be out six days and come back with only three days allowed him. We asked that full time be allowed, whether in the shop or on the road, but no time was asked for night travel."

"Then you want those questions settled by your demands being granted in the whole, or in part, before you will return to work?"

"Yes. Arbitration first, and then a written agreement that all men shall be taken back without discrimination."

He detailed the mode of arbitration proposed, and said: "We shall abide by the decisions of the arbitrators in the matter, no matter what those decisions may be."

"And what about the Hall matter?"

"That will have to go to the courts."

NEW YORK, March 29.—Mr. Powderly tonight made public Gould's letter to him of today's date. He says it is marked "personal," but there is nothing personal about it. It reads as follows:

T. V. POWDERLY, ESQ., New York City.—Dear Sir: The papers this morning published the following: "Jay Gould has consented to our proposition for arbitration, and so telegraphed Vice President Hoxie. Order the men to resume work at once.
(Signed) "T. V. POWDERLY, G. M. W."

They published an interview with you which leads one to think that the officers of your order in St. Louis, may misconstrue your message into a consent on the part of this company to conform to the requirements contained in the letter from the secretary of your order, dated Philadelphia, March 27, 1869, which in my letter to you of the same date, I declined to consider. You will remember that in our conference of Sunday I said to you that the position of this company was unchanged in this respect and that the whole matter was left in the hands of the first vice president and the general manager, with the instructions contained in my telegram to him, which was written before my interview with you and read to you at the time. This telegram stated: "We see no objection to arbitrate any differences between the employes and the company, past or future." While I feel confident that your understanding of this matter is the same as my own, I write you this in order that there may be no grounds for misunderstanding hereafter. Very respectfully yours,

JAY GOULD,
President Missouri Pacific Railway.

In Powderly's reply to this letter he says among other things:

We can imagine no greater misfortune for your company than that the impression should go forth not only to the members of our organization, but the community at large, whose interests are suffering as the result of the present condition of affairs, that a break has occurred between the interests you represent and which I represent, by reason of technicalities.

Powderly tonight telegraphed to the chiefs of district organizations at St. Louis, Sedalia and Fort Worth as follows:

Complications have arisen since morning as to the method of arbitration. Another conference will be held tomorrow.

"KILLING" AN ENGINE.

ALVARADO, Texas, March 29.—A train of ten cars for the south arrived today. The engineer was forced to leave his engine. The strikers ran it to Grand View and "killed" it. About thirty masked men took charge of and locked up the guards at the round house last night, while they disabled the engines. All the guards were imprisoned three hours.

THE FORCE INADEQUATE.

PARSONS, Kans., March 29.—The aid of 150 special policemen and fifty deputy sheriffs was insufficient today to enable the company to move freight trains.

THE BOYS WANT A SPECIAL CAR.

MAUCH CHUNK, Penn., March 29.—Forty-seven boys living here are employed at the Lehigh Coal and Navigation company's breaker at Nesquehoning, and go up every morning and return at night. They now insist upon having a special passenger car detailed for their exclusive use twice a day, and have given notice that unless this is granted by Thursday next they will strike.

THE ORDER RESCINDED.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 29.—At 9 o'clock tonight the executive committee of the Knights of Labor rescinded the order issued this morning for the men to resume work.

THE COAL MINERS.

NORFOLK, Va., March 29.—A committee of miners from Pocahontas coal mines, appointed at a meeting held in Pocahontas Friday to ascertain if coal was being furnished from this place to Clearfield and Cumberland coal mines of Pennsylvania and Maryland (there being a strike in both districts) arrived here today. The committee visited and inspected the agent's office and the coal pier at Lambert's point and expressed themselves satisfied that no coal has been or is being shipped for the mines named. The visit insures a continuance of work at Pocahontas mines.

A MARYLAND LAW.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 29.—A bill passed both houses of the legislature to-day which makes twelve hours a day's work for all employes of the street railways. The penalty attached to a violation of the law is a fine of $100 and costs for employers, and forfeiture of charter for the company. The bill will undoubtedly be signed by the governor, and it goes into effect at once.

In Court for Twenty-Five Years.

NEWBURG, March 29.—For upwards of a quarter of a century a contest has been going on in the Orange county courts over the title to a large estate in the very heart of Port Jervis, left by the late Colonel Samuel Fowler, which included a baseball ground, large lot of houses, etc. The title, after these many years, has at last been adjusted and fully settled through the efforts of Benjamin F. Dunning, of New York, formerly of Orange county. The Fowler heirs have released all their claims against the estate, and the daughter of the late Francis Fowler comes into possession of the entire property, which will amount to over $1,000,000.

He Fought in 1812 and Escorted Henry Clay.

FISHKILL, March 29.—General Jacob L. Scofield died at his residence in Fishkill Landing. For thirty-six years he conducted the largest real estate and insurance business in the village. During the war of 1812 he was a non-commissioned officer of the militia at Harlem, and was successively promoted to adjutant, major and general of brigade. As a militia officer at the head of 100 horsemen he went to Wappinger's Falls, and there meeting a delegation from Poughkeepsie, escorted Henry Clay to Fishkill, and thence to Newberg.

Dying from Hydrophobia.

NEWARK, March 29.—George W. Neal, one of the keepers of the dog pound which was established here in December last, after the children were bitten, is probably dying from hydrophobia. He was bitten on January 19 by a white Spitz dog. Convulsions began today. He is a robust blacksmith.

GLADSTONE'S POLICY.

HE ANNOUNCES A DAY FOR THE ISSUE.

The Parnellites Cheer His Words, But the Rest of the Commons Keep a Dead Silence—The Bloody Riots in Belgium—News from all Parts of Europe, Etc., Etc.

LONDON, March 29.—Mr. Gladstone, in the house of commons this afternoon, stated that on April 8th he would ask permission to introduce his Irish government bill. That on April 12th the budget would be introduced, and that on April 15th he would request permission to introduce a bill to amend the laws for the sale and purchase of land in Ireland. Both Chamberlin and Trevelyan were present. They sat below the gangway, chatting with Lord Hartington and Sir Henry James.

The house of commons went into a committee on the crofters bill. The government opposed an extension of the principle of the bill to the whole of Scotland. Mr. Chamberlain seized the opportunity which the bill presented by publicly arraying himself, by his vote, against the government.

Mr. Gladstone's statement in the house of commons was heard in dead silence, which was broken only at intervals by the cheers of the Parnellite members.

GLADSTONE'S IRISH SCHEMES.

It is Believed That He Will Give Home Rule in Its Widest Sense.

LONDON, March 29.—In order to keep Messrs. Chamberlain and Trevelyan in the cabinet, it is said that Mr. Gladstone laid before them the full text of his Irish schemes. Notwithstanding the efforts made to keep them secret, most of the prominent points are already in the mouths of the politicians. The Times believes that Mr. Gladstone will propose a statutory parliament in Dublin, placed in a position of practical independence, with a wide range of legislative authority and entire control over administration, including law and police. The scheme reserves to the imperial government little more than the command of the armed forces of the crown. This account tallies with the known views of the men whom Mr. Gladstone has chiefly consulted, but affirms nothing but a veto power, which the Parnellities regard as vital. Any scheme which limits the jurisdiction of the Irish parliament, or prohibits to Ireland any of those powers which the American constitution prohibits to the states, will be accepted by the Parnellites as an installment only. Yet Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Morley have broadened their scheme expressly in order to relieve the imperial parliament from Irish obstruction.

THE LAND PURCHASE.

The opposition to the other branch of Mr. Gladstone's project, involving a loan for buying out the landlords, has so steadily increased that he has been strongly urged to abandon it and to propose home rule in naked simplicity. Mr. Labouchere again leads off in this movement, which was started in order to secure the precedence of the Irish parliament over land purchase, but has now become a demand for home rule only. The Standard retorts that an undisguised proposal to place the landlords at the mercy of a tenant legislature would leave Mr. Gladstone almost alone in the lobby with the Parnellites. Sir James Caird has unwittingly supplied some ammunition to landlord-haters like Mr. Labouchere. His letter to the London Times seemed to admit that a large portion of existing nominal rents on small holdings are practically irrecoverable by anybody. Then why compensate the owners? ask the Irish But Sir James Caird's figures are challenged, his knowledge is impugned, and his assumption that certain rents are irrecoverable is flatly denied. Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, who is among the strongest of English home rulers, publishes two letters which tend strongly to discredit Sir James Caird. So we have the spectacle of partisans on each side arguing on lines fatal to their own case.

GLADSTONE STANDS FIRM.

Mr. Gladstone in the meantime adheres to his original purpose. If he has made any concession, it refers only to the order in which his proposals shall be laid before parliament. His announcement that he intends to introduce a bill for the future government of Ireland is interpreted to mean that land purchase is postponed; this is erroneous, if only because it would involve Mr. Morley's retirement. Mr. Gladstone has resolved to stand or fall on the whole scheme. He has preferred to part with his colleagues rather than modify it. It is not likely that he will mutilate it in deference to hostility which he still fully believes he can overcome. The faithful Spectator tells him plumply that home rule without purchase would mean throwing over all the moral responsibilities of England to loyal Ireland. The radical revolt, which Mr. Labouchere heads, will not go to the point of voting against expropriation.

Mr. Bright, who was industriously represented as having been talked over by Mr. Gladstone, remains an opponent of the whole scheme.

THE BELGIAN RIOTERS.

Peaceable Inhabitants Arming Themselves to Resist the Mob.

CHARLEROI, Belgium, March 29.—The government authorized the peaceable inhabitants of the city to arm themselves and use every means in their power to defend their domicils. There is a more confident feeling today. Civilian patrols and troops are overmastering the rioters, and it is expected will eventually succeed in restoring order. Miners in Zlenn district have gone on a strike and destroyed the residence of the mine manager by dynamite. Reinforcements have been sent to the scene.

Rioters last night attacked and burned the pottery manufactory at Bandour, near Mans. They succeeded in resisting the gendarms, who, however, shot and killed three of the rioters.

The citizens of Fleuris, seven miles northeast of Charleroi, have armed themselves and have thus far succeeded in defending their town from pillage. They drove one army of rioters away by main force, dispersing it utterly.

The strikes are spreading in the coal mining district of Borinage, and the authorities there are apprehensive of grave excesses on the part of disaffected workingmen. The miners in that district receive but sixty cents a day, and are employed only five days in the week. Several anarchist leaders were arrested at Charleroi today.

Burials of rioters who were shot by the troops there are proceeding quietly. At Kerviers the socialists are greatly enraged because of energetic action of military in suppressing disturbances. As an act of revenge they threaten to raid the extensive cloth works which are a conspicuous feature of that town. The cloth works employes have joined the rioters. The strikers at the quarries near Tournay have had a conflict with the civil guards in which many persons were wounded.

Lacoyer, leader of the Socialists, has been arrested. It has been proved that the riots are not due to political causes. Of ninety persons arrested here in connection with the disturbances, one-half are old convicts of the worst kind. The entire reserve force has been called out. With these additional troops the army will number 62,000 men.

At a meeting of the cabinet today it was decided that the premier should explain the situation to the chamber of deputies tomorrow. A government inspector is examining the depots for dynamite in Charleroi district.

PARIS, March 29.—The Belgian republican league of Paris has called a meeting of Belgian working men of France to assist their brethren in Belgium.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

MACON NARROWLY MISSES A SENSATION.

The Old Story of a Hunter's Gun—The Artesian Well—An Unfortunate Lady—To be Rebuilt—Movable Shanties—The River Up—Other News Notes and Personals.

MACON, Ga., March 29.—[Special.]—Down near the old cemetery many citizens were alarmed by the report of a gun, followed by the wildest rumors of a woman having been shot. An investigation developed the fact that Willie Fields, a young negro man, had done the shooting, and he was arrested and locked up.

A CONSTITUTION reporter repaired to the scene, and found the negro woman, whose name is Irene Colman, lying on a bed, resting under the influence of medicine, and her face

SWATHED IN BANDAGES.

From persons present it was learned that Willie Fields borrowed a gun from a man who lived in the house to go snipe shooting with. He picked up the gun—a single-barreled breech loader—and stepped into the cook room to get a drink of water. The woman was busy eating breakfast, sitting in a chair by the stove, and she remarked: "Be careful with that gun; you may shoot me."

Scarcely had she made the remark when the gun went off, and the charge of No. 7 shot went whistling by her face, burning her cheek and temple black with powder and causing the blood to flow. She, as well as others present, were very much frightened. A physician was called, who examined the wound. He thought that the shot had just grazed her cheek and the principal damage was done by the powder. The charge struck the weatherboarding and pushed clean through, making a hole as big as a man's fist in the wall.

The boy is still in prison, and his case will be investigated. Those present declared the shooting accidental.

The Artesian Well.

MACON, Ga., March 29.—[Special.]—This morning your correspondent tackled a busy man with a half smoked cigar in his mouth, talking away like sin on one theme. It was Mayor Price, and his theme was the artesian well.

"How does the project look?"

"Booming," replied his honor. "I have been two days at work on it. Here is my list. There are forty-five names on it, and the subscriptions are

ONLY TEN DOLLARS.

That is the limit. Quite a number wanted to give more, but I had to draw the line somewhere, so I limited the subscriptions to ten dollars each. I am bound to have it done, and by the fourth of July there will be a flowing well in the park. We may get mineral water there, or we may get water from the same strata as those Tuft springs, where the present supply is obtained. A man long experienced in boring wells has agreed to guarantee a flowinu well, and I am going to have the matter tested.

ITS BENEFIT TO MACON

will be incalculable. A number of gentlemen are confident that anywhere below Third street flowing wells may be obtained. The surplus water will be conducted to the artificial lake there at the mile track. The lake will be enlarged and cleaned out, and we will have folks coming from all around to enjoy our artesian water and its pleasant surroundings."

The mayor is evidently in dead earnest, and when he sets his head, he generally succeeds.

A Complimentary Letter.

MACON, March 29.—Special.]—Colonel R.W. Stubbs, a veteran of the war of confederacy, would like to address the people of Atlanta memorial day. The following letter has been received by him from a brother soldier:

SAVANNAH, March 27, 1886.—My Dear Stubbs: Your welcome letter of the 25th, with the poetry enclosed, came to hand this morning. Let me assure you that they have been read with great pleasure. The verses bring back to my memory many pleasant incidents of Olustee. I will have them sent to the "boys" at our meeting Monday night.

We are as busy as bees with our arrangements for the centennial. As well as we can now see it, it will be a grand success. We expect our war members to participate in the celebration, and we will give them a Chatham artillery welcome. Come, without fail. Yours, truly,

JOHN F. WHEATON.

Far From Home.

MACON, Ga., March 29.—[Special.]—Today two strange looking figures appeared at the city hall for assistance to enable them to reach New Orleans. They carried a passport signed by Detchum Jersum, dated Syria, which stated that their names are Carnnon Josephs and John Josephs, two Arabian youths from Jerusalem, who had left their country on account of a religious war, they being Christians. They are aged respectively twenty and sixteen years. They are in search of a mother and sister who are somewhere in America; they say in New Orleans. They came to New York, thence by way of Wilmington and Savannah to Macon. They are strikingly handsome, and their red phez caps with a long black tassel, and their baggy blue breeches attracted a great deal of attention.

Ralston Hall.

MACON, Ga., March 29.—[Special.]—The charred ruins of the Ralston hall property still stand grim and ghostly on the corner of Third and Cherry streets. Your correspondent asked concerning the rebuilding of it, and learned that it was very uncertain. The property is bound up in litigation, and has been carried to the United States court. It may be several years before it is settled, and the skeleton of this once fine property will probably remain in statu quo for a long while.

It is very unfortunate, for the building is in the heart of the business portion of the city, and is a blot on the map of Macon.

Dusty Documents.

MACON, Ga., March 29.—[Special.]—Up in an unfrequented room of the courthouse on the third or fourth floor, lies a great pile, probably half a cart load, of old documents pertaining to the civil offices of the city and county. Lying there with the mildew of time discoloring them and the dust of accumulated years half obliterating the written pages, they form a striking feature of the march of time. There may be documents among them that would settle forever some knotty problems, but a man must have more patience than Job to wade through them.

To Be Rebuilt.

MACON, Ga., March 29.—[Special.]—Alderman W. A. Davis, who is now with Mr. M. C. Balcom under firm name of Davis & Balcom, has begun the work of rebuilding the Saewart warehouse property, which was burned early in the year. The building will be remodeled, the rear wall restored and the front raised, perhaps, and an addition will be built which will be used as a store room for the commission business. By July 1 they hope to have the work done.

The River Up.

MACON, Ga., March 29.—[Special].—The hardest rain and the first thunder storm of the season visited Macon today. Hours and hours the rain poured down, making the gutters and sewers roar like mountain torrents, and the new crossings were a mass of mud. The river was on the rise already, and is now steadily creeping upward. Walnut creek is said to be very high, and it is feared that ploughed lands have been pretty severely washed.

Since the rain the air has become much cooler, and overcoats are in demand.

The telephone wires were not patronized much when the thunder storm was going on.

Moveable Shanties.

MACON, Ga., March 29.—[Special.]—The movable shanties for the chaingang have been completed, and will soon be put on the road. They will be of vast convenience to the managers of the gang, as they can be hauled from place to place, will be perfectly safe, and may be kept perfectly clean. There is an idea that convicts will be hauled around in them, but that is a mistake, and need not be an additional inducement to applicants.

Removing the Rocks.

MACON, Ga., March 29.—[Special.]—Where late the old gray stones lay piled in rugged heaps in the centre of Fourth street, the ground looks clean and neat. The old rocks have been broken up and the new crossings have been constructed of the fragments. There is only the old millstone, which lies in front of the Catholic church, will soon be all that is left to tell the tale.

A Bursted Barrel.

MACON, Ga., March 29.—[Special.]—This morning Mr. Balcom, of the firm of Davis & Balcom, was alarmed by something like a pistol shot in the rear of the store, and rushing back he found that one barrel of Georgia syrup, sitting on top of another, had bursted through, as was supposed, the generation of gas by fermentation, and the foaming liquid to the amount of ten or twelve dollars was surging over the floor in linked sweetness long drawn out.

Offsett's Accounts.

MACON, March 29.—[Special.]—The renters have formed an association as an offset to the landlord's protective association. This organization proposes to force the landlords and property owners to keep their buildings in a better state of repair, and to reduce the rates of rent. It is said that some of the best men in town are with the new association.

An Unfortunate Lady.

MACON, Ga., March 29.—[Special.]—A woman whose name was given as W. VanViegle, from Albany, was brought through the city yesterday afternoon on her way to the asylum at Milledgeville. She appeared much exhausted, and her lips were moving constantly with half-muttered and incoherent expressions.

Garden Sass.

MACON, March 29.—[Special.]—Cabbage plants have been in demand today, and it looks like the supply was equal to it. Gardners have been busy all day, and when the sun shines again our little world will look like a new earth.

Sudden Death.

MACON, Ga., March 29.—[Special.]—A railroad negro, belonging to Ferguson & Co.'s gang, on the Covington and Macon line, died suddenly yesterday. He was put in a neat pine coffin by J. J. Clay, and his remains were shipped to his former home, in Barnesville.

Gave Up.

MACON, Ga., March 29.—[Special.]—Thomas Akin, one of the roughs who assaulted Dr. L. L. Johnson recently, came in and gave himself up today. He was locked up by Officer Bill Jones.

Repairs at the Jail.

MACON, Ga., March 29.—[Special.]—Today Jailer Birdsong secured the services of a plumber and a force pump, and the clogged water pipes were put in operationagaain.

Dots and Dashes.

MACON, March 29.—[Special.]—The appointment of Eldridge Cutts, youngest son of the gallant Colonel A. S. Cutts, of Americus, to the place of official stenographer of Ocmulgee circuit, is announced. Judge Kibbee certainly did a handsome thing in making that appointment. The writer is well acquainted with the young man, and happens to know that he is one of the most worthy and accomplished young men in Georgia.

A rumor that a lady and her little child were bitten by a mad dog on Fourth street this morning was circulated. No particulars could be obtained.

The first shipment of iron for the Covington and Macon road will arrive in a few days from Brunswick. The engines will be brought over the East Tennessee.

Of the five summer cars being built at Guernsey's shop for the Atlanta street railway, three are complete. They are very handsome.

St. Paul de Vincent charitable society celebrated its eighteenth anniversary yesterday. Rev. Mr. Colbert preached an eloquent sermon.

On account of the illness of Judge Patterson, there was no recorder's court today.

Personal and Social Gossip.

MACON, Ga., March 29.—[Special.]—Judge T. J. Simmons leaves for Atlanta tonight.

Paul Collier, of Albany, was in town yesterday.

Captain Robert Sims is off for a visit to Alabama.

Miss Ida Watson, of Virginia, is visiting Mrs. R. Manfort, this city.

Miss Ella Johnson, of Atlanta, is visiting Mrs. O. F. Adams, this city.

Mr. and Mrs. James Taylor, who have been visiting their country seat at Taylor, Crawford county, returned to the city today.

Colonel Bob Smith, of Knoxville, was in the city today. He has somewhat recovered from his late apoplectic stroke.

The election of third lieutenant of the Floyd Rifles will occur Friday night.

Miss Helen McCormick left for Griffin Saturday evening, after several days spent in Macon.

COLUMBUS CHRONICLES.

A New Steamboat to be Built for the Chattahoochee River.

COLUMBUS, Ga., March 29.—[Special.]—A new steamboat is to be built for the Chattahoochee river by a company composed mostly of citizens of Columbus. It is to cost $18,000, and will be completed by the first of August. It will be christened the Pactelus.

There has been two or three changes made in the postoffice here since Saturday. Mr. N. W. Battle succeeds Colonel F. G. Wilkins as assistant postmaster, and Mr. J. D. Slade succeeds Mr. Battle as delivery clerk.

A negro woman named Lou Williams was found dead in her bed in Utah yesterday morning. No inquest was held, but it is supposed she died from natural causes.

Mr. F. M. Johnston, a compositor in the Enquirer-Sun office, received notification today of his appointment of postal route agent between Macon and Opelika, to succeed A. H. Hendricks, colored.

LEXINGTON'S GRANITE BEDS.

The People Want a Branch Road to Develop Trade.

LEXINGTON, Ga., March 29.—[Special.]—A great deal of talk has been going the rounds about our granite here, and the rumor that it would soon be worked up by three or more men of capital. This may be an ideal dream by some who even live among us, but to knowing ones it will soon spring into the realities of life. The granite quarries in and around town are being watched by eager eyes. They only need an outlet to the markets of the world. First we want the Georgia railroad to run a branch over here and connect us with Crawford. Should the authorities of that road desire to hear us on the subject, we could show them that the plan is a most feasible one, renumerating them handsomely for the small expense. A committee of citizens will wait on them soon and offer them the right of way, a location for depot, and will be authorized to guarantee them cross-ties, etc., free of charge. This quarry, if worked, would be inexhaustible in supply, and the surrounding country would be a great feeder to the road, whereas it gets nothing.

It is also learned that the Augusta and Chattanooga road, is now being talked of and it, too, has an eye on this granite, and the advantages gained by passing through this place, being, as it is, on a direct route from one to the other. The people are in earnest.

The Work of Young Ladies.

ELBERTON, March 29.—[Special.]—The first issue of the "Mirror," a paper published at the Leader office, and edited by the young ladies of the Elberton Female Institute, has made its appearance and reflects great credit upon the promoters of the enterprise. It will be published semi-monthly and will be devoted principally to the advancement of the institute.

Will it be Candler or Brown?

HARMONY GROVE, March 29.—[Special.]—Harmony Grove and vicinity will go almost solid for Colonel Candler for congressman for the ninth congressional district. But it is thought that Judge Brown will be the black horse brought out for the final contest.

Will Go to Washington.

ROME, Ga., March 29.—[Special.]—D. G. Hillyer, Jr., has been appointed to position in treasury department. He stood the civil service examination at Atlanta last year.

THE PISTOL LOADED,

BUT THE HOLDER PROFESSED NOT TO KNOW IT.

A Colored Girl Accidentally Shot to Death—Playing With a Self-Cocker at a Negro Frolic Results in the Death of a Man—Roasted by Fire in Sandersville.

SYLVANIA, Ga., March 29.—[Special.]—A young mulatto girl, named Catherine Burney, was accidentally shot and killed near Brislow Lawton's store, five miles above this place on yesterday. Washington Lawton, a colored man, was handling an old musket loaded with birdshot, near where the girl was standing, when the gun suddenly went off and the contents were unloaded in the back of the unfortunate woman's head. Medical aid was hastily summoned, but the wounded woman died before the physician, who had been sent for, arrived.

A SECOND CASE.

Another loss of life by shooting, said to be accidental, occurred several nights ago at a frolic near here. Henry Kemp, a negro, was displaying a pistol to some girls, trying to get them to shoot it, but they being of a timid disposition were afraid to handle the weapon, whereupon John Syle, another darky, volunteered to fire off the shooting iron, and had no sooner got his hands upon it than it went off, the ball piercing Kemp's side and ranging downward into his abdomen. He is now in a very critical condition, and will probably die. The pistol was a self cocker, and this the negro who shot it knew. Whether it was accidental or not will never, perhaps, be known.

FIRE IN SANDERSVILLE.

Dumb Animals Roasted in Sight of the People.

SANDERSVILLE, Ga., March 29.—[Special.]—The inhabitants were startled yesterday morning by the cry of fire. The blaze was located on the premises of Dr. M. D. C. M. Summerlin, whose residence faces the depot. It was discovered that the barn and stable of that gentleman were being rapidly consumed by the flames. The night was clear and still, and to that fact alone can be attributed the safety of the town. Had a north wind been blowing, devastation would have followed in its wake. The fire was first discovered by a negro woman who occupies an outhouse near the stable.

DUMB APPEALS FOR HELP.

The fences that stood near the burning building were torn down, as was also a small outhouse between it and the dwelling, to check the advance of the flames upon the latter building. During the progress of the fire the bystanders witnessed a pitiable spectacle, utterly unable to render any assistance whatever. A cow and two hogs were roasted alive in the flames, and their pitiful dumb appeals excited genuine sympathy. Two horses were also in the stable. One escaped without injury, while the other was so badly burned that he can scarcely stand on his feet. He rushed out of the stable into the streets with blazing mane and hair.

THE LOSS ESTIMATED.

The loss is estimated at $500, as the barn was filled with corn, fodder, etc., besides a large supply of bacon that was packed away for safe keeping. The impression prevails that some prowling midnight marauder stole some of the meat, as most of it was missing, and fired the barn in order to conceal his guilt.

Fire in Danielsville.

DANIELSVILLE, March 29.—[Special.]—Yesterday afternoon some beds and bedding on banisters of the back verandah of Dr. R. P. Lowell's residence in town caught on fire from a pot, which a servant was boiling in the yard, and instantly the whole verandah was wrapped in flames. The whole building would have been burned to ashes but for the timely appearance on the scene of Colonel John E. Gordon and Mr. John T. Williams, who boldly rushed in and dragged the flaming beds and bedding from the verandah and thus saved the building. Their hands were burned.

Raid on a Distillery.

DAHLONEGA, Ga., March 29.—[Special.]—Collector McAfee and Deputy Marshal Harbison made a raid on the "moonshiners" in the upper portion of this county Friday night, and destroyed eighty gallons of whisky and one still, and pulled four of the boys, viz.: John Same and his son and Mack and Bud Gaddis. They found them in a stillhouse at work. Same, jr., made his escape after arrest. Bud Gaddis and John Same gave bond. Mack was ordered to jail in default of bond.

Serious Gas Explosion.

CEDARTOWN, Ga., March 29.—[Special.]—An accidental explosion of gas occurred at the furnace of the Cherokee iron company at about 9 o'clock this morning, seriously and severely burning Joe Woolley and Atron Alexander, colored. Both were employed as top fillers. Prompt medical attention was given them, and hopes are entertained for their recovery. Considerable damage was done to the top of the furnace stack.

Mad Dogs in Elbert.

ELBERTON, Ga., March 29.—[Special.]—Elberton is again infested with mad dogs. It is not an uncommon sight to see one tearing through the streets snapping at everything as it goes. They travel so fast that it is a difficult matter to kill one, consequently they generally run till they become exhausted and die.

Burned to the Ground.

EASTMAN, Ga., March 29.—[Special.]—The residence of Dr. Jas. M. Buchan was destroyed by fire at 3 o'clock this morning. But little furniture was saved. The loss is $2,000; insurance on house and furniture $1,300. The fire originated in the stove room.

RUSSIA SEEKS KNOWLEDGE

In the Cotton Fields of Colonel W. L. Peek, of Rockdale.

CONYERS, Ga., March 29.—[Special.]—Today our distinguished fellow-citizen, Colonel W. L. Peek, receives into his home for the season a highly educated Russian gentleman, who comes from over the waters to be initiated into the mysteries of cotton culture.

For some time past, Messrs. Knoop, Frederick & Co., of Russia, the greatest cotton importers of the world, have been seeking an active, intelligent planter of scientific knowledge and practical skill in the production of our great southern staple.

And now, having made satisfactory arrangements with Colonel Peek, they send out their agent, Mr. Schleskin, to study the subject in all its details, from depositing the seed in the ground, through all the varied process of chopping, plowing, picking, ginning, baling and marketing.

Music in a Calaboose.

HARMONY GROVE, Ga., March 29.—[Special.] Last Saturday, the 27th inst., news came to our efficient marshal, Mr. I. Ross Hicks, that a negro who had burglarized some person's residence in Madison county, was a few miles below here. The marshal stepped down and left instructions with some friends about the case, and in the early part of the night the negro was brought and turned over to the marshal. As he stepped on the door sill of the calaboose, the prisoner asked for his French harp that he might amuse himself while in prison, and remarked "if they feed me and give me something to sleep on I had as soon be here as anywhere." He amused the passers all day yesterday by the melodious strains of his harp as they filled the air. He will be turned over to the proper authorities on arrival.

Rode Home to See the Old Folks.

From the Thomasville, Ga., Enterprise.

Aaron Adams spent last Sunday at home. A boy must love home who will ride a distance of 200 miles Saturday night, after a hard day's work, to be with the old folks at home one day, and return Sunday night to be at his post Monday morning. Few such boys, truly.

CHARGES AGAINST MR. GRUBB.

They Are Found to be Completely Without Foundation.

DARIEN, Ga., March 29.—[Special.]—The custom house and the Gazette office are about one hundred yards apart. When no captains are up to clear, Mr. Grubb sometimes takes a trip over to the Gazette office, and when there is no official business to attend to in the custom house, as is often the case for several days in succession, he whiles part of his time away in the office of the newspaper which he publishes. The fact seems to have aroused the ire of a certain citizen of Darien, who thought it his duty to report the matter to Washington. On Friday morning an elderly business looking gentleman, Colonel Gibbs, of Fernandina, Florida, popped into the Gazette office, and after introducing himsell announced that he had been instructed by the treasury department to investigate the charge of neglect preferred against Mr. Grubb. Colonel Gibbs most impartially went to work and sifted the matter, and after his work was done your correspondent queried him as to the result of his investigation. He answered: "The charge is absurd. Instead of complaints I find the most unstinted encomiums coupled with Mr. Grubb's name wherever it is mentioned." Mr. Grubb may well feel flattered by the result, for not only did the merchants really express their satisfaction, but previous to Colonel Gibbs's departure a paper volutarily signed by every one of the shipping merchants, testifying to our esteemed deputy collector's thorough efficiency was presented to him for transmission to the treasury department.

A PRISONER WHO IS WANTED.

The Postmaster Finds His Trunks Robbed of Their Contents.

LAWRENCEVILLE, Ga., March 29th.—[Special.]—On Saturday while Mr. W. H. Harvey, postmaster at this place, was at dinner, Porter Wimpy, colored, broke into the post office and broke open two registered letters, and took from them the money enclosed, which, fortunately for Mr. Harvey, was but three dollars. This was in one, and nothing but some deeds for the clerk of the court in the other. Mr. Harvey had noticed the negro in the office just before he left for dinner, but suspected nothing and knew nothing about the same until one Mr. Gunter called for a registered letter, when Mr. Harvey went where hh keeps them and found them broke open. He laid them away while the negro was in the office. The negro gave two dollars of it to one Peter Staton to buy liquor with, which he did, and on this said Wimpy got drunk and was "boosed" by the marshal. His track was measured and it corresponded exactly in every particular with Wimpy's foot. Every one is satisfied Wimpy is the guilty party. No blame is attributed to Mr. Harvey by any one, as the negro being familiar with the house broke in at the window, which was as securely protected as possible. An officer from your city came for Wampy where he is wanted for some other offense. He is also wanted in Toccoa.

Is He John Coffee?

HARMONY GROVE, March 29.—[Special.]—It is rumored that John Coffee, the Merritt murderer, is dodging back and forth from a barkeeper's residence two miles north of this place to some doggeries in Madison county. There have been some indications of such a thing.

The Women Plead Guilty.

ROME, Ga., March 29.—[Special.]—Lucy Lemons and Adelia Thomson, the female shoplifters, appeared in the superior court today and plead guilty to simple larceny. Sentence was deferred. Both women wept bitterly in court.

THE FARMERS WAKED

While the Sun Shone During the Pas Month.

LEXINGTON, Ga., March 29.—[Special.]—This month has been unusually fine for preparing the lands for the coming season. The land is mellow and soft: the weather has been mild and pleasant; but few planters have been to town, so busy are they at home; less corn and guano are being bought, showing that the people have at last realized the certain ruin that awaits them in buying their supplies at the stores, when they should be raised at home. As much or more corn and small grain will be raised at home as last season, which speaks well for them, though they will plant for about as much cotton as in former seasons, though using less land, submitting it to a higher state of cultivation.

The Knights of Labor in Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 29.—[Special.]—Notice has been served by the Knights of Labor on the boss bakers of the city to stop using a certain labor machine, and commanding a specific number of hours per week and rate of wages. The bosses held a meeting and appointed a special committee to look into the matter, and report some plan of agreement. No serious trouble is apprehended.

DEATHS IN GEORGIA.

The Sacrifice of a Noble Girl's Life—Other Deaths.

MADISON, Ga., March 29.—[Special.]—Last Thursday night Miss Lucy Clark, of Forsyth, who was governess in the family of Mr. A. W. Atkinson, of Morgan county, was found in her room in a speechless condition from paralysis. Her mother was telegraphed to and a physician sent for, but no human aid could save the frail young life. The widowed mother only reached the bed of her dying child in time to see her expire. It was a sad death and cast a glood over the community. She had only been teaching a few weeks. It was a case of self sacrifice, of sisterly love and devotion. Though in feeble health and needing medical attention, she was striving to educate a younger brother and sister, and would not take needed rest. The remains were taken to Forsyth yesterday for interment.

J. E. Wise, Sr., of Calhoun county, Ga., died March 24, 1886.

Claud J. Tomlinson, only son of T. F. and Talula Tomlinson, of Adairsville, died Friday evening.

GEORGIA BREVITIES.

There are a great many cases of sickness in Elberton and vicinity, but it is of a very mild type.

Corn planting is the order of the day among farmers in Elberton.

Mr. J. T. Johnson, of Lithonia, has invented a cotton planter which is said to be cheap and reliable.

A shooting gallery is all the go in Madison just now.

Mrs. Dr. W. P. Harden, and her daughter Miss Carrie, of Harmony Grove, visited Gainesville last Friday and Saturday. Mrs. Harden has spoken of moving to Gainesville.

The Georgia Hog.

From the Savannah, Ga., News.

If our southern farmers will make sure of the hog and hominy crop, they will not have so much occasion to abuse cotton speculators next winter.

From the Quitman, Ga., Free Press.

Give your hogs a little charcoal occasionally, and see if it won't keep off cholera. It is said to be a good preventive.

It Amuses the Boys.

From the Greenville, Ga., Vindicator.

How would it do to have the state capitol moved from Atlanta to Griffin? Would Atlanta be able to prevent the removal if it required $100,000 to retain the statehouse?

SPRING BREEZES.

From the Jesup, Ga., Sentinel.

Look out, Hardshells, the Methodists are going to storm your fold, scatter the sheep and gather the little lambs.

From the Sylvania, Ga., Telephone.

Mr. Sam Dixon, near Ogeechee, killed three rattlesnakes last week, the largest of which measured five and a half feet in length and carried eleven rattles.

From the Lincolnton, Ga., News.

Suckers and trout are beginning to appear in the creeks, and seining will soon be the order of the day. Sweet smiles are already mantling the countenance of the fisher folks.

If you are tired taking the large old fashioned griping pills, try Carter's Little Liver Pills and take some comfort. A man can't stand everything. One pill a dose.

Moxie positively destroys the thirst for alcoholic drinks. It contains not a drop of stimulant or alcohol.

GEORGIA GLEANINGS.

GATHERED FROM OUR MAILS AND THE PRESS.

A Mule Throws a Boy and Breaks His Neck—A Negro Woman Commits Suicide Near West Point—Badly Hurt by the Falling of a Burning Tree—Other News of Interest.

Twenty-two years ago the land on which Toccoa now stands was offered for sale for $200 in confederate money.

Julia Gaites, a colored woman near West Point, committed suicide several days ago by taking an overdose of turpentine.

The Lumpkin Independent tells of a Stewart county girl who lives two or three miles from the school which she attends, and every morning gets up early enough to cook breakfast and dinner for herself and severl younger sisters and reaches school by the time it begins.

Mr. Cullen Hester, an old and much respected citizen of Brooks county, was badly injured on Tuesday last by the falling of a burning tree. Mr. Hester had a rib broken, his head badly cut and an arm burned. He was knocked insensible and but for speedy assistance, which happened to be near, would have been burned to death.

Marshallville Times: There is at the home of Mr. George H. Slappy, near Marshallville, an old-style grass basket that has been in the family for more than one hundred years. Mr. Slappy is himself 74 years old, and his father first learned to walk by holding to the top of this basket and toddling around it. It will be passed on down from sire to son probably for many generations yet.

Conyers Solid South: There is a colored preacher who lives near Jasper, Ga., that rules his horse by butting him. If the horse is fractious or stubborn he takes the kinks out by deliberately seizing it by the ears and butting it squarely in the forehead until it falls to its knees. This it generally does at the second or third butt, when the old parson steps behind and drives ahead again.

The Albany News says that on Wednesday evening a negro lad about seventeen years old, who was working on Mr. S. Mayer's Pike Hill place, on the east side of the river, rode a plow mule home from the field. About the time he reached the lot the mule threw the boy over his head. The boy became entangled in the plow gear, and the mule dragged him some distance. Either from the fall or from striking against something while being dragged, the boy's neck was broken, and he died almost instantly.

In 1875 by a special act of the legislature the sale of liquor was prohibited in Schley, except within two-thirds of the freeholders living when three miles of the place should sign a petition for that purpose. All went well until a little store was opened in Ellaville, about six months ago, and, as history repeats itself, it was whispered around that if, when sodawater was called for, the "off eye" was gently closed you could get some "early grave" in it. The grand jury found three true bills against this party last week.

Waycross Headlight: While the wind and rain was at its worst last Saturday, a cyclone struck Mr. W. G. Thomas's place between here and Schlatterville and made a total wreck of the premises, but fortunately no one was hurt. All of the houses on the place were blown down, fences scattered, the rails sent flying through the air, while one of the children was blown over the fence and another through a gate. Mrs. Thomas saved her little babe from harm by hovering over it, screening it from danger with her own body. In the destruction of Mr. Thomas's home he has sustained a heavy loss, particularly so at this season of the year when farm work is just begun.

Millen Beacon: A negro, a few days since, on the passenger train stole a deck of cards from the newsboy. The cards were demanded of him by the boy, but instead of his returning them, he deliberately pulled out his pistol, and fired one shot at the newsboy, but without effect. He escaped from the car, with the engineer and fireman in pursuit of him, but they having no weapon, except the pistol of Captain Rose, conductor, were obliged to desist after firing one round of five shots; for the negro, who was well supplied with cartridges, continued reloading as fast as he shot them out. He put several shots into the car, but hurt no one. At last accounts the wretch had not been caught.

Quitman Free Press: A fishing party, consisting of ex-Night Watchman Raymond, Brother Davis, of meat market fame, and two others, recently took a little net which John Harp had made for them, and went to Finch's mill pond a fishing. At first luck favored them and in two days they had bagged about one hundred and fifty pounds of fine trout, bream, etc. These had been carefully put in a fish box and placed in the pond to keep until they should start home. On visiting their net the third morning, however, they found that luck had changed. The net was gone and the box containing the fish had vanished also. The party then returned to Quitman minus fish and net, but powerful mad.

Cartersville Courant: Johnnie Johnson lives in Cobb county, and is a son of Dr. Marion Johnson, formerly of this place. Johnnie goes to school at this place, and last Sunday concluded he would go up to Kingston to spend the day with an aunt. On returning home he happened to an accident that will lay him up for some time and which came nearly costing him his life. When the train was coming into town at a tolerably slow pace Johnnie attempted to disembark at the courthouse crossing, thus saving a little walk from the depot to his boarding place. He miscalculated the speed of the train. He sprang to the ground, but soon found that he could not let go the guard rails without disastrous results. He held on until one of his legs caught under a projecting switch crosstie and broke it. He was thrown to the ground violently and his head fell in a few inches of the terrible wheels. Besides creaking his leg in two place he suffered a terrible shaking up and some bruises on different parts of his person.

Cartersville Courant: There was a regular sensation in Dr. Cason's household Friday night. The doctor had purchased some souse meat during the day, and it was served at supper. He and Mrs. Cason and a little daughter partook freely of the meat. Soon after they had retired they began to grow deathly sick and to vomit freely. The situation became alarming in a few minutes, and Dr. Johnson was sent for. When the physician arrived he saw at a glance that he had a genuine poisoning case on hand. Emetics were administered and after an hour or so of hard work the patients were carried through safely, although at times it was thought that all efforts would prove futile. The Cason household was in a state of excitement, and well was it, for the poisoning looked as if it would prove fatal. The family have all about recovered and swore off from souse meat. The meat that caused the trouble was cooked in a large brass kettle and an immense quantity of vinegar being poured upon it, producing a powerful poisoning agent.

THE EDITORS IN HARNESS.

The Danielsville Moniter asks Mrs. J. F. Colbert and Squire O'Kelley to "accept thanks for a lot of turnipsalad."

The eighteenth annual meeting of the Georgia press association will be held in Macon on Thursday, April 2d, at 10 a. m. After adjournment an excursion will be made to Savannah to attend the centennial celebration of the Chatham Artillery.

The Leary Courier remarks that "every editor in Georgia last week had something to say about the advent of spring. The truth is, the Georgia editors know a good thing when they see it."

Jesup Sentinel—J. N. Hoyt, a typographical tourist, who was employed in this office for a few weeks, left us the early part of last week. Mr. Hoyt is a gentleman of tender and susceptible feelings, and knew it would distress us beyond measure to take leave of him, so he skipped without ceremony, and will no doubt remit the few dollars he is in arrears to this office at his earliest convenience. Mr. Hoyt's unceremonious departure caused us to fail in getting out our paper last week.

STADIGER'S AURANTII

Most of the diseases which afflict mankind are originally caused by a disordered condition of the LIVER. For all complaints of this kind, such as Torpidity of the Liver, Biliousness, Nervous Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Irregularity of the Bowels, Constipation, Flatulency, Eructations and Burning of the Stomach (sometimes called Heartburn), Miasma, Malaria, Bloody Flux, Chills and Fever, Breakbone Fever, Exhaustion before or after Fevers, Chronic Diarrhœa, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Foul Breath, Irregularities incidental to Females, Bearing-down Pains, Backache, &c., &c., STADIGER'S AURANTII is invaluable. It is not a panacea for all diseases, but will CURE all diseases of the LIVER, STOMACH and BOWELS. It changes the complexion from a waxy, yellow tinge, to a ruddy, healthy color. It entirely removes low, gloomy spirits. It is one of the BEST ALTERATIVES and PURIFIERS OF THE BLOOD, and is A VALUABLE TONIC.

STADIGER'S AURANTII

For sale by all Druggists. Price $1.00 per bottle.

C. F. STADIGER, Proprietor,
140 So. FRONT ST., Philadelphia, Pa.

Name this paper. mar10-d&wk6m

A SUPERB

Flesh Producer and Tonic

HEAR THE WITNESSES

10 to 20 Pounds!

An Atlahta Man's Weight and Appetite.

"I took four bottles Guinn's Pioneer and gained 15 pounds in flesh. My appetite has been restored. I have procured a lot for use in my family. Yours respectfully,

GEO. THOMPSON,
60 Humphries St.,
Atlanta, Ga.

A Man of Sixty-Eight Winters.

I am 68 years of age, and regard Guinn's Pioneer a fine tonic for the feeble. By its use my strength has been restored and my weight increased ten pounds.

A. F. G. CAMPBELL,
Cotton Gin Maker.
Macon, Ga., Feb. 18, 1886.

A Crippled Confederate Says.

I only weighed 128 pounds when I commenced Guinn's Pioneer, and now weigh 147 pounds, I could hardly walk with a stick to support me, and can now walk long distances without help. Its benefit to me is beyond calculation.

D. RUFUS BOSTICK,
Cotton Buyer.
Macon, Ga.

Mr. A. H. Bramblett, Hardware Merchant of Forsyth, Ga., Writes:

It acted like a charm on my general health. I consider it a fine tonic. I weigh more than I have for 25 years. Respectfully,

A. H. BRAMBLETT,

Mr. W. F. Jones, Macon, Says:

My wife has regained her strength and increased ten pounds in weight. We recommend Guinn's Pioneer as the best tonic.

W. F. JONES.

Dr. G. W. Delbridge, of Atlanta, Ga., Writes of Guinn's Pioneer.

Guinn's Pioneer Blood Renewer has been used for years with unprecedented success. It is entirely vegetable and does the system no harm. It improves the appetite, digestion and blood-making, stimulating, invigorating and toning up all the functions and tissues of the system, and thus becomes the great blood renewer and health restorer.

GUINN'S

Pioneer Blood Renewer

Cures all blood and skin diseases, rheumatism, scrofula, old sores. A perfect spring medicine.

If not in your market it will be forwarded on receipt of price. Small bottles $1; large bottles $1.75.

Essay on blood and skin diseases mailed free.

MACON MEDICINE CO.,
MACON, GA.

Crab Orchard WATER.

4 THE LIVER. THE KIDNEYS. THE STOMACH. THE BOWELS. 4

A POSITIVE CURE FOR

3 DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, SICK HEADACHE 3

DOSE:—One to two teaspoonfuls. Genuine CRAB ORCHARD SALTS in sealed packages at 10 and 25cts. No genuine Salts sold in bulk.

Crab Orchard Water Co., Proprs.
S. N. JONES, Manager, Louisville, Ky.

The Great Renovator. Used, recommended and endorsed by Physicians all over the world. The only remedy that acts on all of the great organs of the human system.

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DUELING.

AN INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF THE CODE AS IT WAS.

Incidents of the Field of Honor in Ante Bellum Days—One of Paddy O'Conn's Best Sketches—The Career of McClung—His Skill With a Pistol—Other Interesting Incidents.

However barbarous may be the custom of dueling, as such, it is still a fact of historical value that no dueling community ever yet failed to send out good soldiers in time of war. I have been told by old residents of Mississippi that the career of McClung at first stimulated appeals to the lex talionis, but that towards the last it acted as a deterrent example. The duel ceased to be a duel in the ordinary acceptation of the word and became a butchery. McClung, of course, ran little or no risk, and it filled the public generally with a sickening contempt to realize that the leading men of Mississippi lived practically by the sufferance of a madman. To refuse to fight a duel with him was, of course, out of the question. This was not allowed by the code. To fight him meant death. His skill with the pistol was fully up to that of Dr. Carver or Buffalo Bill with the rifle, difference in weapons being considered. On one occasion he killed a black bird hopping about on the ground 20 yards distant.

I once heard Mr. Jefferson Davis reprimand a second who boasted that he had brought his principal out with flying colors, to the utter confusion of his antagonist, by a little piece of generalship. He explained that the seconds were supposed to be arbitrators, each representing both parties, and that it was the duty of the seconds to see perfect fairness, both in arranging terms of settlement and on the field.

One of the most charming and amusing little works I have hit upon recently is by H. S. Fulkerson of Vicksburg, Miss. He calls it "Random Recollections of Early Days in Mississippi." In this he gives a description of a notable duel that occurred in his own observation. He tells the story well, and I wish to show my appreciation by paraphrasing it for the readers of the ——. The event took place on Grand Gulf, on the Mississippi river, then a place of 1,200 inhabitants, and a rival of Vicksburg. It was almost a duel of professionals, Allen being a lawyer and Marsteller a physician.

Allen was a tall, slender, smooth faced fellow; Marsteller was rather plump and heavy set, and wore whiskers. Allen was married and Marsteller was a bachelor. It is not known what was the cause of the duel. The usual preliminaries resulted in bringing the two together upon the field of honor. Allen was excited and vociferous, and expressed the absolute certainty of his conviction that he would kill his enemy. He stripped himself to the waist, absolutely nude, and Marsteller threw off his coat. As the second called out, "Gentlemen, are you ready?" Allen answered "no," and proceeded to explain to the second how the word should be given. The object was to unnerve Marsteller, who, however, quietly lowered his pistol and waited. "The second," continues Mr. Fulkerson, "called out distinctly but with trembling voice: 'Gentlemen, are you ready? Fire! One! two! three!' They fired, both of them so nearly together at the word 'one, that it seemed to the bystanders to be but a single loud report. A great volume of smoke completely enveloped them, and we all looked on in profound silence till it rose and disclosed the two figures standing and looking savagely at each other and each with apparent astonishment that his adversary was not prone upon the earth and we, the spectators, equally surprised. Immediately Marsteller began to sink slowly to the ground and Allen turned away bloody and limping in the direction of my perch. I reached him as he sat down upon a log near by. * * * * A single ball had passed through both thighs, high up. A single ball had struck Marsteller in the hip and he lay upon the ground, where he had stood." Allen was carried home. Marsteller soon recovered, arose and demanded that Allen be brought back as he desired another shot, saying: "I am not satisfied." He went to his room unaided, probed his wound, extracted the ball and never lost a day by it. This is what we now-a-days call "nerve." Peace was made between the two, but Marsteller always had a lingering desire for another shot, a circumstance that often threatened to cause a renewal of the difficulty.

Speaking of New Orleans, reminds me of the celebrated Howell and Henry duel that took place at the so-called Half Way. The various accounts of this affair contain so many conflicting details that I follow the one that strikes me as being most plausible. Joe Howell, a giant six feet six inches in his stocking feet, a brother-in-law of Mr. Jefferson Davis, had been with Walker in Nicaragua, and while there had had an altercation with a Major Henry, a wonderful character, a combination of Hudibras Cassanova and Knight of the Leopard. The recorded feats of his bravery put to the blush Leatherstocking and all his kind. The cause of the difficulty was never known. On the way out Howell's second gave his principal some good advice which the latter received with "Tut, tut, my boy, teach your grandmother how to suck eggs." An immense concourse of people had preceeded the adversaries to the field.

Both parties were noted for their bravery, coolness and determination, and both were seamed with scars from head to foot. The duel was regarded as the Romans might have regarded the meeting of two half-famished Numidian lions. In the account before me the following story of the duel is given;

"Will you please give me your version of the cause of this difficulty?" Howell's second asked.

"It don't matter; we are here to fight," was the sharp answer from Henry's second.

"Well, but brave men don't fight like children, for nothing; we want to know what we are going to fight about; if we are wrong we may apologize, or vice versa."

"We don't know anything about it; but if there is to be an apology Major Howell must make it."

"But if you are ignorant of the origin and cause of this difficulty, how can you point out a wrong?"

"Wait; we will see Major Henry."

And off they went to the ditch where Henry sat leisurely resting. In less than three minutes the Nicaraguans were back.

"Well?" asked Howell's man.

"Well, Major Henry says if Joe Howell will apologize it's no fight."

"Apologize for what?" asked the other with some animation.

"Don't know and don't care," was the laconic reply.

"Then there is no possible way of arranging this matter amicably. Suppose both parties approach each other half way and shake hands without a word? Will you see Major Henry and tell him the proposition comes from our side?"

After some discussion they consented to this but very reluctantly.

This time the seconds remained fully ten minutes by the side of their principal. There was animated discussion and much gesticulation among them, but they returned and said: "Major Henry says Joe ought to apologize, and then they can shake hands."

"Then it means fight. Load your navy. We will do likewise. Ten paces; six barrels loaded; fire at will, and advance."

The line of fire was a narrow path, flanked on each side by a small ditch. Howell stood six feet seven inches in his boots, and contrary to advice, wore white pants and an alpaca coat, making him a dangerously conspicuous target. The command was given:

"Gentlemen, are you ready?"

Joe, who was facing the woods, answered firmly "Ready!" but kept his eye looking steadily along the barrel of his cocked pistol. Henry, in a nonchalant fashion, threw his head on one side, his pistol dangling at his aim, and in a lazy tone said "Ready!" The word was then given, "Fire!" Both raised simultaneously, fired and missed. Howell cocked with his right thumb and fired again before Henry was ready for his second shot. Howell's ball pierced Henry's left forearm, when Henry again fired and missed. Howell now came in with his third shot, striking Henry in the abdomen. To this Henry responded with a shot which threw up the dirt right at Howell's feet. The latter then advanced one step, and taking deliberate aim, pulled the trigger. Seeing that Henry was done for, Howell's second rushed up and threw up Joe's pistol with his hand. The shot flew away up in the air, that certainly would then and there have killed Henry.

The other side having cried "stop," according to agreement in case of either party being badly wounded, uttered shrill cries of "Foul, foul!" and immediately whipped out their revolvers. Then followed a scene of confusion, and for a long time it looked as if a wholesale duel would follow; but the crowd interfered and prevented the fight. The wounded man was taken to the Half-way house, where he remained some weeks before he could be transported to the city.

Perhaps the most celebrated duel that was ever fought in the south was the Prentiss-Foote duel of duels. In 1833 these two were pitted against each other in a law suit, during the course of which Foote, who was a very wasp, flung some taunt at Prentiss. The latter retorted with a blow that knocked Foote down. The latter then challenged Prentiss. But one shot was exchanged. Prentiss, who was an unerring marksman, expressed his intention before going upon the field of not firing at Foote. When the word was given Foote fired so quickly that Prentiss was disconcerted and pulled the trigger before he intended. Foote was hit in the shoulder, and here the matter was supposed to end. "But whispering tongues can poison truth." Prentiss, who was lame, had leaned upon his cane during the duel and there was some talk of his having used a rest. Such an imputation was wormwood to the proud spirit of Prentiss, and his restless imagination worked him into a fine frenzy over it. Finally he was told upon what he regarded as good authority, that Foote himself had insinuated some kind of insult about the matter. Prentiss was eager to believe this and he did believe it. "I had no animosity against him when I fought, but the next time he shall not come off so lightly." The terms of a second meeting were soon arranged. The attempt to arrest the principals was anticipated. Prentiss and his friends hid themselves near the landing at Natchez in order to get the first boat. While here he accidentally stumbled upon a cocking main. Prentiss joined the spectators; the party were startled when two cocks were put down, one named Prentiss, the other Foote, in honor of the duelists. They were not a little chagrined when Foote killed Prentiss at the first flutter.

Prentiss and his party arrived on the grounds just in time and found not only Foote and his friends, but an immense crowd of people. Among the latter several small boys who had climbed a tree, somewhat to the rear of the position taken during the duel by Prentiss, in order to get a good view. As the principals were alloted their places, Prentiss came limping to his with his cane, which he threw aside as soon as he took his position. Morgan noticed that he smiled bitterly as he did so. At the word Foote fired hastily, his ball striking the ground in front of Prentiss. The latter aimed steadily at Foote, who stood coolly and unflustered, his left arm pressed against his side, his right hanging down. As Prentiss pulled the trigger the cap exploded, but the pistol failed to go off. His second stepped up and put on another cap, and fired the bullet into a tree to prove the pistol was fairly loaded. It is said that the box of caps contained 100, every one of which afterwards, upon trial, went off. The pistols were reloaded. At the second shot Foote fell dangerously wounded. There is a tradition that after the first shot Prentiss advised the boys in the tree to come down, as Mr. Foote was shooting very wild that day.

Victims of youthful indiscretions suffering from nervous debility, lack of self-confidence, impaired memory, and kindred symptoms, should send three letter stamps for large illustrated treatise, giving means of certain cure, with numerous testimonials. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Some of the new Paris bonnets have perfectly square crowns, with but little brim to speak of, but the profuse trimmings hide the shape of the bonnet.

Prompt relief in sick headache, dizziness, nausea, constipation, pain in the side, etc., guaranteed to those using Carter's Little Liver Pills. One pill a dose. 25 cents.

Moxie will supersede stimulants and nervines. Try it.

Professor Maria Mitchell, of Vassar college, favors outdoor employment for women, and advises them to take up land surveying for a business.

John H. Kimball, of Westfield, Chautauqua county, N. Y., writes May 20, 1885, that he was suffering with Rheumatic Fever, and had constipation so bad that many times he went twelve days without an evacuation. Given up by physicians, he as a last resort took Brandreth's Pills, two every night for seven weeks. Now he is an entirely well man, and never uses any other medicine for himself or family. He will answer any inquiries.

Elbow and three-quarter length sleeves are almost universally worn by fashionable women this spring, with street as well as house dresses.

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE
Cod Liver Oil, With Hypophosphites.
ESPECIALLY DESIRABLE FOR CHILDREN.

A lady physician at the Child's Hospital, at Albany, N. Y., says: "We have been using Scott's Emulsion with great success, nearly all of our patients are suffering from bone disease and our physicians find it very beneficial."

Moxie contains not a drop of alcohol or stimulant. Try it.

Lady Macdonald, wife of the premier of Canada, has a private car when she travels through the dominion or through the United States.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE,
In Debility from Overwork.

DR. G. W. COLLINS, Tipton, Ind., says: "I used it in nervous debility brought on by overwork in warm weather, with good results."

Only a few brocades in set figures appear among silk or woolen stuffs, and in those few the designs are small or medium sized, not large or pronounced.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain and cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

Mountain cheviots, soft and heavy, are excellent for mountain and seaside wear. They are in stripes and check and cheviot effects.

"I have been afflicted with an Affection of the Throat from childhood, caused by diphtheria, and have used various remedies, but have never found anything equal to BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.— Rev. G. M. F. Hampton, Piketon, Ky. Sold only in boxes.

Old time unbleached stockings are in demand, but they are bought for wear under colored silk or wool hosiery.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS do not only distinguish themselves by their flavor and aromatic odor above all others generally used but they are also a sure preventive for all diseases originating from the digestive organs. Beware of counterfeits. Ask your grocer or druggist for the genuine article, manufactured by Dr. J. B. G. Siegert & Sons.

Same æsthetic society women have revived the old fashion of wearing rosetts of natural flowers on their slippers.

There is Nothing Surprising

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DR PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING POWDER

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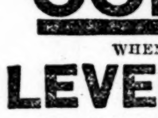

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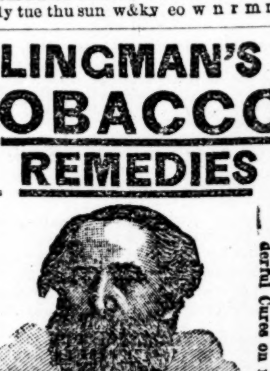
The Greatest Medical Discovery of the age. No family ought to be without them.



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CLINGMAN TOBACCO CURE CO.
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THE BEST CHEAPEST AND CLEANEST
Fuel for Grates, Ranges & Furnaces.
NO SMOKE! NO SOOT! NO SMELL!
25 BUSHELS delivered in any part of the city for $2.50.
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PLANT YOUR GARDEN.

NOW IS THE TIME TO PLANT ALL HARDY vegetables, peas, cabbage, turnips, radish, salads, onions, lettuce, etc. Immense stock Landreth's Seed, just received, by Mark W. Johnson & Co., 27 Marietta street. tu th sa, tf

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NAVAL DRILL
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Sham Battle
BY THE U. S. FLEET
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ATLANTA & WEST POINT
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MOUTH WASH AND DENTIFRICE.

Cures bleeding gums, ulcers, sore mouth, sore throat; Cleanses the Teeth and Purifies the Breath; used and recommended by leading Dentists. Prepared by Drs J. P. & W. R. HOLMES, Dentists, Macon, Ga. For sale by all druggists and dentists. dly

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[illegible] Riding Vehicle made. Rides as easy with one person as two. The Springs lengthen and shorten according to the weight they carry. Equally well adapted to rough country roads and fine drives of cities. Manufactured and sold [illegible] leading Carriage Builders and Dealers.

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—AND—
COLLEGE OF MUSIC.
Will Reopen Wednesday, September 2, 1885.

THE MUSIC AND ART DEPARTMENT ARE REspectively under the care of Mr. Alfredo Barili and Mr. William Lycett. For circulars, apply to
MRS. J. W. BALLARD,
Principal.

Business Chances.

FOR LEASE—HOTEL. 22 FURNISHED ROOMS, top Lookout mountain. Finest orchard, vineyard and gardens on mountain. Railroad be finished from city to top of mountain before season opens. Apply to Geo. W. Ochs, Chattanooga, Tenn. su tu sn

FOR SALE IN BALTIMORE—A FIRST-CLASS restaurant with house and lot in fee. Address "Restaurant," care Milbourne's Newspaper Advertising Agency, Baltimore, Md. fri sun tues

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REAL ESTATE OWNER, P. O. BOX 84—Atlanta, Ga.—Some of the handsomest vacant lots in Atlanta and suburbs, can be bought far below their value. Titles without a flaw. Address as above. tf

For Rent Rooms.

TO RENT—FIVE NICE, LARGE ROOMS, SUITAble for housekeeping, with hall 10 feet wide and 100 feet long. Over No. 137 Whitehall street, supplied with water and gas. Will make rent low to good tenant. Apply to George W. Adair.

For Rent--Miscellaneous.

14 AND 16 MARIETTA STREET, UNDER CANnon House, now occupied by Kenny & Werner, for rent from July 1, 1886. Large, central and very desirable for any class of business. Apply to George W. Harrison, 32 West Alabama street. su&tu tf

FOR RENT—TWO STOREHOUSES, EACH 25x120 on First avenue; excellent stand for either wholesale or retail. Wilson & Ingram, real estate agents, Birmingham, Ala.

For Sale Horse, Carriage, Etc

HORSES FOR SALE—ACCUSTOMED TO CARS. Work single, double and under saddle. J. B. Wade, Edgewood, DeKalb county, Ga. tu tf

Money to Loan.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY OR FARM property at reasonable rates; no unnecessary delays; Alfred Gregory & Co., 24½ Peachtree st. tf

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2,000 TO LOAN FOR 3 OR 5 YEARS ON city property, in one loan. Gholstin & Krouse. 3t.

Personal.

J. A. LESUEUR, BUILDER, WANTS TO BID ON your plans. Call on him at No. 70 N. Butler street. tue sun

COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS, HARRY KROUSE, 2 Kimball house, Wall st. 5t

Ladies' Column.

OSTRICH FEATHERS CLEANED, DYED AND curled by artistic workmen, also kid gloves cleaned and dyed, I. Phillips, 13 N. Broad st. tu th su tf

For Sale--Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME EIGHT SYRUP, three drafth tube, marble cottage, soda fountain, Tufft's make, with all apparatus necessary for operating. Good as new. Cost $520, will be sold for less than one half. Address box 26, Smithville, Ga. su tu

Lost.

STOLEN FROM R. D. EVANS, LITHONIA, GA.—Three colts, one a black mare 17 months old, the other two a bay and sorrel horse one year old each. Any information leading to their recovery will be liberally rewarded.

LOST IN THE WATER CLOSET OF KIMBALL house—A Georgia Bradstreet. Finder will please leave the same at hotel office.

BIG G
Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture.
Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.

G has taken the lead in the sales of that class of remedies, and has given almost universal satisfaction.
MURPHY BROS., Paris, Tex.

G has won the favor of the public and now ranks among the leading Medicines of the oildom.
A. L. SMITH. Bradford, Pa.

Sold by Druggists. Price $1.00.

MAGNUS & HIGHTOWER, Agents, Atlanta, Ga. Mention this paper.

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BUSINESS FOR SALE.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF GOODS, CONSISTING of
PICTURE FRAMES,
MOULDINGS,
STATIONERY,
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TILES FOR HEARTHS AND FACINGS, Etc.

As we are preparing to make a change these goods will be offered at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
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I MEAN WHAT I SAY, IN FOURTEEN DAYS my patients are all well. My remedy is infallible and known only by myself. Address
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Smyrna, Cobb county, Ga.
Name this paper. mar1—dly

Country Produce.

SEED CORN AND SEED PEAS, WILD GOOSE corn, coffee pea, clay, red, whippoorwill, and mixed peas. Every farmer should plant this corn and the coffee pea. W. M. Williams, 31 Broad st.

SOUND EARLY ROSE AND BEAUTY OF HEBron potatoes 70 to 75c. per bushel. Orders solicited. A. Shaw, 23 Forsyth st.

I HAVE 100,000 POUNDS OF TENNESSEE PACKed Pork well trimmed, with the lard, jowls and heads of six or seven hundred hogs, now for sale. Address me at Sweetwater, Tenn. J. F. Owen. tf

For Sale--Books, Stationery Etc,

FOR SALE—WE CARRY A STOCK OF SUPErior composition for making printers' rollers, which we sell at forty cents per pound. We are also prepared to have rollers cast. Address The Constitution. tf

A BOOK OF 100 IRONCLAD WAIVER NOTES with mortgage clause; costs sixty cents, and is a good investment for the business man. We will send the book, post paid, upon receipt of sixty cents. Address The Constitution. tf

DO YOU WANT A NICE RECEIPT OR DRAFT book? We send a book containing one hundred receipts or drafts, post paid, upon receipt of thirty-five cents. Address The Constitution.
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THE GRANT HOUSE IS CENTRALLY LOCATED and the best family hotel in the city, with every modern convenience.

Found.

FOUND—THAT J. A. LESUEUR, BUILDER, UNderstands drawing and can build as fine a house as any builder, either of brick or wood. Call on him at No. 70 N. Butler street. tue sun

Help Wanted---Male.

WANTED—SINGLE MAN TO TEACH DRAWing specially, English and vocal music. Also lady to preside over Hall, not under 25. Large demand for teachers for fall term. Southern School agency, 26 South Cherry street, Nashville, Tenn.

A PRINTER WANTED—TO WORK IN A COUNtry office. None but a sober man need apply. Address Ellen J. Dortch, Carnesville, Ga., and give lowest term per month.

AGENTS—LOCAL AND TRAVELING CAN make from $25 to $200 weekly. Address Imperial Fire Extinguisher Company, Stewart Building, New York. Mention this paper.
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WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO START A new business at their homes; can be done evenings and learned in an hour; any person making less than 10c. to 50c. an hour should send 10c. at once for a package of samples of goods and 24 working samples (formulas) to commence on. Address Albany Supply Co., Albany, N. Y.

Help Wanted---Female.

WANTED—A COOK TO COOK FOR A SMALL family. White preferred. Apply at 264 Decatur street.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK, SMALL FAMily, good wages. Call at No. 27 Baltimore block, Cor. Spring street.

WANTED AT ONCE—A GOOD MONTHLY nurse. Apply, with recommendations, at No. 207 Rawson st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WHITE COOK FOR a family of two, living in a fine country residence in a mining district, to whom will be given a pleasant home, and will meet with kind treatment. One who has lived in the north preferred, and who has a holy horror of grease, out of place, in cooking. Liberal wages will be paid to one that understands her business, and keeps herself and surroundings tidy. Address, B. B., care "Constitution."

WANTED—RELIABLE COLORED WOMAN to do general house work for two in family, must be good cook and come well recommended. Apply to 365 Whitehall st.

Wanted--Miscellaneous.

WANTED—TO PUT FIRE-PROOF SHUTTERS to your business houses and save your insurance. Address Geo. A. Clayton, 206 East Fair st. 4suns

WANTED—TO DRAW YOUR PLANS AND build your house. Call on him at No. 70 N. Butler street. J. A. LeSueur. tue sun

WANTED—BUSINESS MEN TO SEND SIXTY cents to The Constitution for a book of 100 ironclad mortgage notes, waiving homestead and the garnishment of wages. tf

Agents Wanted.

WANTED—LADY AGENTS FOR MRS. CAMPbell's New "Tilter"—a tilter, bustle, hoopskirt and underskirt combined. Hoops can be removed and skirt laundried. Adjustable to any size. Very fashionable, and sells for $2 to every well dressed lady as soon as shown. Agents double their money. Also a full line of new furnishing goods for ladies and children. Address, with stamp, E. H. Campbell & Co., 484 West Randolph street, Chicago, Illinois. tu th su

AGENTS WANTED FOR GOUGH'S PLATFORM Echoes and M. Quad's Field, Fort and Fleet. Address N. D. McDonald & Co., Box No. 249 Atlanta, Ga. tue thu sun ,f

WANTED—LADY AGENTS WHO WISH TO canvass for a line of ladies and childrens' furnishing goods that sell in every house at 100 per cent. profit, should address, with stamp, E. H. Campbell & Co., 484 W. Randolph street, Chicago, Ill. tues-thurs-sun

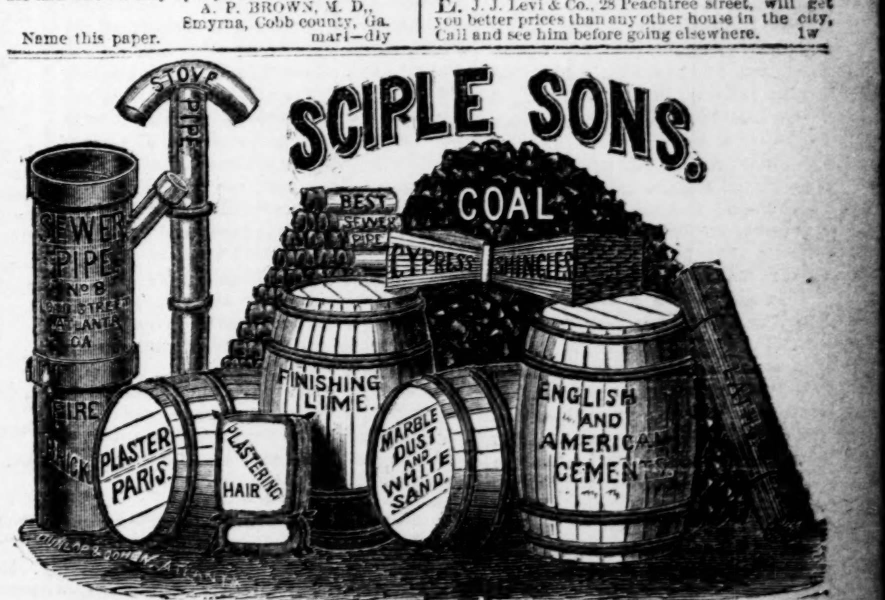
Boarders Wanted.

ONE COUPLE OR SEVERAL GENTLEMEN CAN obtain good board and comfortable rooms at 51 E. Mitchell, $4 per week.

Auction Sales.

OLCOTT, THE AUCTIONEER, 28 PEACHTREE street, will sell you 5 new Gasoline Stoves, 1 No. 8 Cooking Stove, 5 suites of furniture, and other goods too numerous to mention. Must be sold by the 1st of April.

E. E. ALCOTT, AUCTIONEER, SUCCESSOR TO J. J. Levi & Co., 28 Peachtree street, will get you better prices than any other house in the city. Call and see him before going elsewhere. 1w



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HEAVY JAIL WORK A SPECIALTY
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Wire Office Railings, Floral Designs,
NURSERY FENDERS, SPARK GUARDS, AND
WIRE GOODS OF ALL KINDS AND DESCRIPTIONS.
C. S. SCHUESSLER,
42 PEACHTREE STREET AND 25 BROAD STREET.

LADIES desiring PERFECT FITTING SHOES, ask your dealer for Hough & Ford's Rochester, N.Y., make Prize Medal Shoes.
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THE CONSTITUTION.

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION IS PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK, AND IS DELIVERED BY CARRIERS IN THE CITY, OR MAILED, POSTAGE FREE, AT $1 PER MONTH, $2.50 FOR THREE MONTHS, OR $10 A YEAR.

THE CONSTITUTION IS FOR SALE ON ALL TRAINS LEADING OUT OF ATLANTA, AND AT NEWS STANDS IN THE PRINCIPAL SOUTHERN CITIES.

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CORRESPONDENCE CONTAINING IMPORTANT NEWS, SOLICITED FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS, AND MAKE ALL DRAFTS OR CHECKS PAYABLE TO

THE CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA, GA., MARCH 30, 1886.

☾ RED. ★ BLUE.

Indications for Atlanta and Georgia: Rain, followed by clearing slightly cooler weather. Severe local storms will probably occur in Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, and interior of Georgia during today. East Gulf: Clearing, colder weather; winds shifting to northwesterly. South Atlantic States: Cloudy weather and rain, generally followed by clearing weather; southerly winds, shifting in southern, portion to westerly; colder weather in southern portion; slightly warmer in northern portion.

MR. GARLAND, the attorney general, is now added to the sick list, so that two of the president's seven advisers are now disabled. The cabinet of President Cleveland has had more than its share of domestic affliction.

THE rainfall of yesterday in Atlanta was unprecedented. Seven inches of solid water ought to be enough to give the city a thorough scouring. Nearly all the lines of road were rendered impassable, owing to numerous wash-outs.

MR. JOHN A. LOGAN is spoiling for a fight with somebody. Failing to arouse the ire of people at home, he now announces himself to be a believer in the Monroe doctrine, hoping thus to become the chief champion of the bird of liberty.

THE friends of the Blair bill won a decisive victory in the house yesterday. The motion to refer the bill to the committee on labor, which is know to favor it, was carried by a decisive vote. Mr. Candler, of Georgia, is credited with much of the work which led to the result.

NOTWITHSTANDING Mr. Edmunds's part in pushing the recent resolutions through the senate, the Blaine republicans still refuse to restore him to their good graces. They assert that he was laggard during the presidential campaign, and that nothing he can now do will induce them to forgive him.

THE senate yesterday consented to resume its constitutional function of confirming nominations. Several of the confirmations were accompanied by the explanation that the officer suspended was guilty of being a republican. The nomination of the colored man, J. C. Mathews, to be recorder of deeds for the district, was referred back to the committee.

Atlanta and the Railroads.

A committee from the merchants of Atlanta, headed by Mr. Aaron Haas and Mr. . N. Dunn, will go before the railroad commission to-day and attempt to have righted certain flagrant wrongs this city suffers at the hands of the railroads.

This committee is backed by the sentiment of this entire city. It represents not only the wholesale merchants, but the retail merchants; not only the merchants, but the manufacturers; not only the business men, but the whole people. Their voice is the voice of Atlanta; their appeal carries the needs and grievances of Atlanta, and the 0,000 people who inhabit Atlanta will listen with anxiety for the answer the commission makes to clearly-proved and indefensible outrage.

The extent to which the railroads discriminate against Atlanta is almost incredible. We have refrained from discussing them in the hope that wrongs so violent and so wanton would right themselves. But private appeal and private protest seem to avail nothing. The merchants, in their extremity, have gone to the railroad commission for relief. If nothing can be done there, we shall join with them in appealing to the public sense of justice that will find a remedy and enforce it. The city of Atlanta pays, we understand, 41 per cent of the freight paid by the Georgia cities included in the pool, and yet it is cut and slashed on every side. One merchant testifies that he ships a car-load of meat from Chattanooga to Milner for $8 a car less than he can ship it from Atlanta to Milner. The freight on a sewing-machine is nearly one-half less from Cincinnati to Macon than from Cincinnati to Atlanta. A car-load of freight may be shipped from points in the west to Augusta, and returned to Atlanta, for less than it can be shipped direct to Atlanta from the west.

These are examples of the oppressive discrimination under which Atlanta rests. It is against such disadvantages as these that she maintains and extends her trade. It is against the injustice of this thing that she appeals to the railroad commission. She has appealed to the railroads in vain. If the commission fails, she will appeal to the legislature. She asks nothing but justice, and that can generally be had in Georgia.

Secretary Manning's Illness.

There will be general regret among business men in all parts of the country, if the sudden stroke that has disabled Mr. Manning compels his retirement from office. In a year's service he has gained the confidence of intelligent men. No matter how much a business man disagrees with him as to the silver question or the tariff or the proper limit of the gold reserve, he nevertheless considers him a safe man, and his retention at the head of the most important department of the government is by him considered very desirable. There are plenty of financiers in the country, but there is scarcely one who commands the confidence of the country to the extent that Mr. Manning does at the present time. The administration and the country would both feel the loss. Let us hope it will not occur.

The efficiency of his department was largely due to a mastery of its details. He had a powerful constitution, and he undertook to familiarize himself with the work of the treasury office, in all its branches. He has studied the laws and the decisions relating to the financial policy of the government, and he has given much time to the consideration of pending legislation. His reports and opinions came from his own pen, and he has always been ready to furnish information that could elsewhere be used. The labor involved has told upon him, robust as he was when he unwillingly accepted office; and if he becomes incapacitated, the work he has done must be considered the cause of it.

Mr. Manning no doubt felt a double responsibility in accepting office; for he more than any other man was instrumental in procuring Mr. Cleveland's nomination to the presidency. He had both a party and a personal interest in the success of the administration, and this led him, it is to be presumed, to assume the labor that has resulted in a very dangerous attack. He has certainly done all he could to promote the efficiency of the administration. He kept his department free of blunders and weaknesses. A few days will show whether he will be able to resume the work that he has so promisingly begun, or whether he must seek quieter and less responsible duties.

The New Catholic Decrees.

The decrees of the great plenary council, held in Baltimore in November, 1884, have just been published, bearing the sanction of cardinals at Rome specially selected by the pope. The chief object of the council was to devise regulations to meet the exigencies arising from the enormous increase in Catholic population. The Catholic church in this country had outgrown its rules, and so the council was convened. Its decrees, eleven in number, fill 300 pages.

The first decrees relate to church government, and would not be interesting to non-Catholic readers. The fact should, however, be noted that provision is made for the restoration of suspended priests to their lost privileges as soon as they have corrected "vicious inclinations." The churches are directed to adopt simpler music. They must not mangle the words with indefinite repetitions.

The well-known position of the church on the subject of marriage is emphasized. No decree of divorce is to be recognized, so far as a second marriage is concerned. Nothing but a death can justify a second marriage. The decree proceeds to say that, though the church sometimes permits the marriage of a Catholic with a non-Catholic, she never does so without the deepest regret, and with the explicit understanding that the children of those parties must be brought up in the Catholic faith.

The need of parochial schools is dwelt upon. The council orders that within two years a parochial school must be erected and started near each church, unless the bishop, for grave reason, should defer for a time the building of such a school. Should a priest, by his own negligence, prevent the successful carrying on of such schools, even after repeated warnings from his ecclesiastical superiors, he is to be judged worthy of removal from such a position. If, however, the delay or difficulty in having a parish school should arise on the part of the parish, then the bishop must admonish the flock of their bounden duty, and take vigorous measures to induce them to contribute the necessary means. All Catholic parents are bound to send their children to the parochial schools, unless they send them to other Catholic academies or are lawfully exempted by those who have charge of these affairs. Priests are to regard these schools as the great ornament of their parish, and to show their interest by frequently visiting them, and by giving personally the instructions in church doctrine and sacred history, or appointing those to this office whom they know are fully competent to discharge well the duties connected with it. Instructions are also given for the laity who have means to contribute as liberally as possible, so as ultimately to found free schools throughout the country. The eight millions of colored people in the country are the subject of a vigorous plea for help from all those who would place this important element of the future in its proper place to act for the weal of this republic.

All secret societies are to be shunned. The council directs the pastors to have in every church a free space, and admonishes them from humiliating people in public if they do not exactly keep within the limits of that space. The council also ordered that no clergyman shall ever prosecute a layman for money due to the church, even for pew rent, unless he has asked leave from the bishop. Another thing done by the council is the prohibition of picnics and excursions by night, on Sunday, or on other feast days or fasting days. This way of making money for church purposes will be hereafter forbidden, and only allowed by the bishop, with necessary prudence and reserve. The sale of intoxicating liquors will not be allowed in any case. Fairs, also, are not to be held hereafter without a special permit from the bishop, and not on Sundays, and no intoxicating liquors can be sold by them. Suppers and dinners, social parties and balls, given at night, for raising money, are prohibited.

The decrees of the third plenary council contain many commendable directions that we have not space to mention. The new book of regulations is presented in excellent shape, fully indexed, and the Catholics can no longer complain that they lack explicit and comprehensive advice and direction as to subjects of every-day life.

The Evils of Over Education.

A literary German calls attention to the mediocrity of recent literature in his country, and claim that it is the result of over-education.

As Germany has carried the educational craze to the extreme limit the intellectual status of her people will have great weight with those who are studying the problem of popular education in the United States and other countries. It seems to be conceded that in Germany the facilities afforded for higher education have made people wretched rather than happy. Every year the universities turn out thousands of young men who feel that they know too much to be hand-workers. They must be brain-workers. Instead of tilling the soil or pushing a jack-plane they go to the cities and towns and starve as music teachers, doctors, lawyers, clerks and writers. These men are always discontented. They form a dangerous element in any country. They drift into socialism, communism and nihilism.

It is to be hoped that our German friend takes too blue a view of the situation, but the points he makes deserve serious consideration. Of course it is understood that the evils complained of are supposed to come from what is called higher education. This leads to a very important question, and an intelligent contemporary puts it in these significant words: "Should higher educational facilities ever be extended to those whom nature has gifted with no strongly marked aptitudes therefor?"

THE disease from which William E. Chandler is suffering is very complicated. One of the most persistent symptoms is the delusion that he is an authority on naval matters.

LORD EDMUNDS has made but few remarks recently, and the most of these have been addressed to the bar-tenders around the capitol. It is probable that some one has hurt the noble lord's feelings.

WASHINGTON, a Pennsylvania town, adopted prohibition nineteen years ago. The number of drug stores has grown during that time from fifteen to forty-five, showing that the unities are still preserved.

AN afternoon paper in Washington publishes an article written in a gloomy vein, predicting all sorts of calamities if the United States does not change its treatment of the Chinese within our borders. Mysterious hints are thrown out of secret arrangements between China and Germany to "down" this country by force if necessary. The authorship of the article has been traced to a member of the Chinese legation.

AT the coming convention of the Indiana poets a new poem by the Hon. Eugene Field will be read. It is entitled "To a Small Piece of Chewing Gum found on the Underside of My Queen Anne Mantelpiece." Mr. Field, it should be remarked, is an Indiana poet only by adoption.

A WESTERN journal devotes half a column to deploring the recent illness of Gladstone. The editor will doubtless be glad to hear that Mr. G. has never been to unwell to quarrel about the color of his buttercakes.

Do you know how long it would take a man to read all the standard authors of the past and present? According to the estimate of an English writer, it would take just 3,000 years. Fortunately, we do not need to read them. After reading a few good books we find nothing new, only the same old ideas repeated thousands of times. The majority do not know how to read. They glance at everything. As a recent writer says:

> Very few people read in the exact sense of the word. Many read with the eye alone. The brain is inert. All books are not to be read alike. "Some are to be tasted, some swallowed and some digested." All thinking men are agreed that a few books made one's own are of far more worth than many hastily perused. Bunyan had in his prison only two books, but he got more out of them than most, even great, men get from a large library. Sir Edward Sugden, the distinguished jurist, said: "I resolved, when beginning to read law, to make everything I acquired perfectly my own, and never to go to a second thing until I had entirely accomplished the first. Many of my competitors read as much in a day as I read in a week; but at the end of twelve months my knowledge was as fresh as on the day it was acquired, while theirs had glided away from their recollections." It is indeed a rare treat to hear such a man talk about a book he has read. Such men are always ready and full and wise. We once heard one of them talk to a small company about "Endymion"—wordly wiseman's own biography, and though we had read at it, we have ever since wished to read the book. And then there is another thing we like about such readers. They never claim to be leaders of thought on a half dozen different lines—science, theology, philosophy, literature, etc. A specialist can quickly detect the sciolist, however much his glittering generalities and bare assertions may dazzle the minds of the unthinking many.

IT is again stated that General Booth is about to send a large detachment of the Salvation Army into the southern states. It is proposed to work among the negroes.

MR. POWDERLY, in his secret circular, made public the other day, said the Knights of Labor were 300,000 strong. The public supposed before this announcement that the knights numbered perhaps 1,000,000.

MR. INGALLS thinks that a party change in the control of affairs should be followed by a clean sweep. Mr. Ingalls is a republican, but a very bright one.

THE visitation of immense bugs at Raleigh, reported in our dispatches yesterday morning, created something like a panic. An esteemed subscriber in that city at once forwarded the amount of an over due bill to THE CONSTITUTION. He also inclosed two of the bugs, and wrote: "I want to be square with the world if such looking things are to be sent among us." Quite a number of our citizens viewed the insects, but were unable to decide upon their species. They seem to be a combination of bug, locust and Kansas grasshopper.

No doubt Jay Gould has lots of fun. It is said he sat in the office of the St. James hotel at Jacksonville, and played with his fingers for two hours.

IT is said that Albert Pulitzer is about to marry Mrs. Frank Leslie, with the full approval of congressional Joe.

A CHICAGO paper has a regular Saturday department headed "The Week in Europe." It should be distinctly understood that a week in Europe is equal to about seven minutes and a half in Chicago.

THE surest way to get rich in this country is to sell something on the installment plan. It does not matter what the merchandise is. It will go like hot cakes when sold in this way. An installment book publisher who was not worth a dollar thirteen years ago is now rated by Bradstreet as being worth $1,000,000, but this is an under estimate.

WHILE the Alabama papers are speaking of Jefferson Davis as "a noble old patriarch," the Iowa papers are referring to him as "a hoary traitor." There is a good deal of variety about this big country.

A NEW YORK reporter went out to interview several aldermen. We extract the following sentences from his report:

"Alderman Fink was found in a wine room near his home."

"Alderman Shields was found in one of his liquor stores."

"Alderman Farley was found in his barroom in the Bowery."

And so on.

MARK TWAIN has made more money by his pen than any other writer except Sir Walter Scott. Milton, Addison, Swift, Wordsworth, Southey, Shelley and Coleridge were beggars by the side of this literary Crœsus. Mark found out at the beginning of his career that the public would not pay for instruction and good advice. He saw that the people wanted fun. They wanted to be entertained and amused. So he put on the jester's cap and bells and went into the harlequin business. Result, a big bank account, purple and fine linen.

PERSONS AND THINGS.

WHEN the Florida legislature prepares to elect another senator it should select a man with a wife and nine children.

MANY miners from New Mexico and Arizona are now on their way to the Honduras gold fields.

A PRIVATE telegram received in London from China says that the German railway syndicate in China is meeting with no encouragement whatever.

ONE of the Transatlantic steamship lines is said to have determined upon trying the "restaurant plan" next summer, the passenger paying for what he orders only.

A PREPARATION some fashionable women use to whiten the hands is death and ruination to a man's dress coat in dancing, for, be it known, at some of the most ultra-fashionable germans of late the ladies who participated removed their gloves. The room was so "dreadfully warm, you know."

A PHYSICIAN in Wing's station writes to The Medical Record that a woman of that village, hardly past middle life, and in good health, has given birth to twenty-five children. The same writer tells of three sisters in northern Vermont, who have respectively borne twenty-five, twenty-two, and eighteen children.

THE most touching incident of Emperor William's anniversary day was a pilgrimage of the imperial family to a little oak cradle in which the future emperor lay just eighty-nine years ago. It is still as good as new, and lately did service for the kaiser's great-grandchildren, the sons of Prince William.

MRS. SENATOR STANFORD'S diamond brooch, which set the Washington society aflame recently, is described as looking like a breastplate on her dress of black silk and crape. The ornament measures about four inches across its widest part. The central diamond is of enormous size and is set around with many others which are unusually large.

SECRETARY LAMAR is surely absent-minded. Recently he went to call on the wife of Representative Blount and the ladies of her family at their hotel. He sent up his card, but when they came down to the reception room he was not there. Late in the evening his card came up again, and he explained to the ladies that he had wandered away, having completely forgotten what he came to the hotel for and that he had sent in his card. After his opology and a short call, the secretary departed—without his hat.

SECRETARY LAMAR is the only member of the cabinet who is not keeping house. He has a suite of six rooms on the sixth floor of the Portland flats. The Portland flats building has the general appearance of a great ship, and Mr. Lamar lives in the bow of this ship. He has beautiful views out of his windows, as he has a command of both sides of the bow from windows of his apartment. He is certain to have splendid ventilation, and upon the hottest day or night his room is sure to be cool.

THE death of a sea captain recently was ascribed by medical authorities to blood poisoning, caused by his vessel carrying a cargo of nitrate of soda. The sailors were affected with what they called rheumatism. The captain being in the after cabin suffered the full force of the evaporation of the nitrate. It is said that four captains in the employ of a leading eastern shipping firm have died within a few years from this same cause.

SINCE the 7th of January last several hundred Egyptian fellaheen have been at work under the direction of Brugsch Bey (formerly commissioner to the Centennial exhibition) removing the sand which has hitherto enshrouded the great Sphinx up to its very neck. By the end of this month the whole of it, amounting to over 20,000 cubic metres, will have been removed and the grand old monument, raised by the Pharaohs over 4,000 years ago, will be again visible in all its beauty. A high wall is being built around it to prevent the desert sands from again submerging it.

THE duke of Braganza is the social lion just now, says London Truth. He is two and twenty, and a general of division, but, as the Portuguese army is an honorary one, no fault, perhaps, is to be found with Dom Luis for promoting his son so rapidly. His royal highness is fair and tall. He is like both his grandfathers, Victor Emanuel and Dom Fernando, but the resemblance to the former is the stronger. The duke speaks Italian with his mother, English with his father, French with his friends, German with the Countess Edla and is not at home in Portuguese.

EDGAR M. FOREST, a reformed gambler, who is becoming famous as an evangelist in western Missouri and Kansas, formerly lived at Lewisburg, Pa., where his father was postmaster for sixteen years. He says that about six months ago he was running a game in Parsons, Kans., and one night while dealing, being then several hundred dollars ahead of the game, he felt as though a hand was laid on his shoulder, and heard a voice saying: "Stop!" He threw all his earnings upon the table and exclaimed, "Right here I quit!" He went to work the next day exhorting the drunkards and gamblers to follow his example.

THE Paris Figaro says: "A Madrid letter denies the report that Patti was hissed and insulted in Barcelona by a cabal prepared by the tenor Stagno. Mme. Patti was insulted, but it was the indignant people's protest against her monstrous charges in a city suffering from depression and misery. She demanded $3,000 for each performance, and the seats were $7 each. All classes protested against such an exorbitant price and refused to attend her performances. In Madrid the duchesses of Mendinaceli and of Fernan-Nunez, who give the tone to high society in the Spanish capital, have published in the journals their determination to withhold their patronage from Patti when she visits Madrid. The opinion expressed by the French and Spanish press is that stars of the Patti type will end by killing opera."

THE personal household of Queen Victoria is composed of over a thousand persons, costing yearly a sum of $1,945,000. It consists of a lord steward, a lord chamberlain, a master of the horse, each with a salary of $10,000; a keeper of the privy purse at $11,000, with three assistants at $3,000 each; a treasurer, a controller, a vice-chamberlain, a controller of accounts, a master of the household, a master of the ceremonies, a master of the buckhounds, each at $6,000 per annum; a grand falconer at $6,000; an usher of the black rod at $10,000; a mistress of the Robes at $3,000; eight ladies of the bedchamber at $2,500; ten bedchamber women at $1,500 each; ten maids of honor at $1,500; fourteen equerries at $3,500; eight pages of honor at $750. eight lords in waiting at $4,000; fourteen grooms in waiting at $2,000; ten gentlemen ushers at $400; ten sergeants-at-arms at a similar salary, a poet laureate (Lord Tennyson) at $500 per annum; a painter-in-ordinary, a marine painter, a sculptor-in-ordinary, a surveyor of pictures at $1,000; an examiner of plays at $3,000, a principal chef de cuisine at $4,000 per annum; a principal cellar master at $2,500; 9 housekeeper, 130 housemaids, and, lastly, an official rat-catcher, at Windsor, at a salary of $80, and another for Buckingham palace at $60. All these payments, even down to the salary of the official rat-catchers, have to be submitted every year to the house of commons.

ECHOES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Pertaining to Powderly.

Subscriber, Georgia,: Who is this Powderly, who seems to have as much authority as Bismarck?

Terrence V. Powderly, the grand master of the Knights of Labor, was born at Carbondale, Pa., in 1849. He was for sometime a mechanical engineer. He has been mayor of Scranton, Pa., and has been prominent as a labor reformer for some time.

An Intellectual Phenomenon.

W. H. J., Rome, Ga.: In a biographical dictionary—appendix to Webster's Unabridged—I see the name of Christian Heinecke, German infant prodigy—born 1721, died 1725. In what respect was he a prodigy?

Heinecke could speak at the age of ten months, recite the principal events of the Old Testament two months later, and at the age of two years he had mastered ancient history and Latin and French. At three he was familiar with universal history and geography. At the age of four years and four months he died. His sole diet all his life was the milk of his nurse.

A Winning Young Lady.

From the Cartersville Courant.

"Bet you a dollar against ten cents you cannot hitch up a horse!" Such was the banter of one of our young swains made to a most estimable young lady of the town one day last week. "Take the bet," instantly replied she. The money was put up and the young lady repaired to John Anderson's livery stable, where she ordered a horse and some harness, and requested Mr. A. to "Let me put the harness on please, for I am going to win a dollar."

The nag was proudly led to a buggy, where the young lady fully convinced the young man that she did know something about the keeping of horses; not, though, until she had got the harness somewhat tangled up, and with an occasional changing of ends of the same. After hard and magnificent engineering the nag was hitched up and the dollar was passed over to the winner—and ere this it has been sadly squandered on chewing gum.

A Lawyer Neatly Caught.

From the Syracuse Standard.

A young Toledo lawyer has been sent to the workhouse for kissing a girl with whom he was voyaging in an elevator. It is not chronicled that the damsel's features were the pouting challenge which sometimes provokes, if not justifies, such a liberty, dangerous as the liberty may prove; in fact, as far as we know, not a word of explanation for the culprit has gone abroad. The only inference to be drawn thus far is that Toledo's young ladies are not to be kissed without their consent. Perhaps when this manacled limb of the law emerges from captivity, if he be at heart a gentleman and the young woman be fancy free—well, who knows what romance may follow? At any rate, here is a hint to novelists.

Pensioners of the Seminole War.

From the Cartersville Courant

There are two pensioners of the Seminole war living in Bartow, and so far as we learn they are the only ones in our county. They are Mrs. Elizabeth Heath, aged eighty-four years, and Mrs. Margaret Dobbs, stepmother of Captain J. N Dobbs. The Courant has enjoyed a pleasant chat with Mrs. Heath, who was found to be a very interesting character. Her husband, if living, would now be near one hundred years old. The old lady is full of interesting information, and her accounts of things during "Indian times" would fill a volume. She draws $24 every three months, which is all the sustenance she has.

TEACHING A DOG TO TALK.

A Canine That Can Ask for a Drink and Say Good Night.

From the New York Star.

"There's a dog that can talk," said a stumpy little man, as he led a bobtailed bull pup across the floor of a down town bar room yesterday afternoon, to where a big man with a red nose sat on an empty lager beer keg.

"I'll bet you he can't," said the big man, getting interested, "and you can name any figure you like. I've heard about that dog, and, although I'm a firm believer in the theory that dogs can be taught to talk if taken in hand young, I don't think that fellow can, because his head isn't big enough. Yes, sir, it makes all the difference in the world about the size of a dog's head. Some dogs have such large heads that if they were properly trained they'd almost make good lawyers or bankers. Does any one mean to say that a dog that knows enough to practice all sorts of tricks hasn't sense enough to talk if he could only get his tongue into shape?"

"Come here, Jim," said the little man to the dog, that appeared to know just what was going on; "this man says you can't talk. Now show him what you can do."

Jim looked wise for about a minute; then he looked cross-eyed at the fat man, snarled and showed his mouth, which was like a chasm painted red. He walked over to the bar diagonally from where the men sat, lifted his paws up on the bar piece, wagged his stumpy tail and winked one eye at the bartender. Without raising his paws from the cross-piece Jim turned his head deliberately around, stared back at the fat man in a familiar good-natured way, and winked. The fat man pretended not to see the dog, but Jim kept on staring and winking by turns, and at length, when he was beginning to look tired, blurted out a volley of sounds which said the following more plainly than some men could:

"Whatcher goin' to have, whisky'n selzer or plain sody? Gimme rum."

The bartender placed a gin bottle in front of Jim and shoved the red rum over to the fat man. Jim put his paw against the gin bottle and pushed it away from him, saying as he did so:

"Mistake. Gimme rum."

Jim's owner poured out a small dose of rum, and the dog picked up the glass, dropped down on the floor and drank it. Then he held up the glass in his paws and said:

"Masser."

When he had drunk the water, Jim put back the glass on the bar, turned to the owner and pawed at his trousers pocket until the drinks were paid for. Then he bowed politely to the fat man and said "Tanks," wagged his tail, and spurted about the barroom with an air of triumph which showed plainly he knew he had done something big. Jim's owner was delighted with his dog, and wanted to know if anybody would still deny that he couldn't talk.

"Jim is only a beginner yet," said the little man, "and I intend to make him an expert English scholar before I get through. He is only 18 months old, and I never thought about teaching him until six months ago. It took him two months to say the first word, which was 'good.' At first he couldn't tell what I wanted him to do, and he would sit and watch me for an hour at a time. One day I spent two hours repeating the word 'good.' It grew so monotonous that Jim got mad and struck me with his paw, but when he saw I wouldn't stop he sat and watched my lips move. Then he began to imitate the movement, and before I knew it he began to say 'good,' too. His first efforts were feeble and modest, but the next day he could say the word quite distinctly, and kept on repeating it as he had seen me doing.

"I taught him other words, and finally he got so he could repeat short sentences. The fun of the thing was Jim liked to talk, and would hardly do anything else. He would run after me sometimes and jump at my face in a way that plainly indicated that he wanted to talk to me. I taught him to say the word 'talk,' and after that he repeated it intelligently. Jim is no parrot. He never uses a word or sentence that doesn't express just what he means, and never gets mixed up either. The longest sentence he can express now is 'I'm tired and must go to sleep. Good night.' Of course he doesn't say it quite as plain as that, but he does very well indeed for a dog."

"Some days Jim picks up two or three words, and often it takes him two days to learn one. It all depends on how he feels and whether the words have vowels in them or not. He's a great dog, and I'm going to keep him at a school until he can talk like a United States senator."

Woman's Rights Fables.

From the New York Star.

Certain pretty Ducks went one morning to a Field where the Drakes were picking up a good Living, and said: "Please let us in. We would like to look out for ourselves, too." But at this the Drakes regarded them with Displeasure and said: "You should not think of looking out for yourselves. Go away and get each of you a Husband." Yet, when the Ducks had dressed themselves up as prettily as they knew how and rolled their eyes as much as ever they could, the Drakes only said: "What silly creatures these Ducks are, to be sure. They think of nothing but getting married, and the way they set their caps at every one is really shocking."

Moral—Handsome is that Handsome does.

THE HORSE AND THE GRAY MARE.

A Horse and a Gray Mare were harnessed together to drag a heavy load. Now, the Gray Mare was much stronger and wiser than the Horse, so she did all the pulling, and the Horse presented a really fine appearance. All went well until they reached a steep and high hill, up which led a narrow path. Then said the Gray Mare: "As I am stronger than you I had better go first." But the Horse thought that this was a good opportunity for display, and that if he went first every one would admire him. So he said, sternly: "No, it is not fitting that a Female should take the lead."

Accordingly, the Horse pranced proudly forward, the Gray Mare meekly following; but although she did the best she could and labored very hard, she was not strong enough to help the Horse up the hill and drag the heavy load also, and presently, when the Horse stumbled and fell, the poor Gray Mare was dragged down, too, and they both together rolled over the hill and were crushed.

Moral—If the Gray Mare be the better Horse, why should she not go first?

A Shop Girls' Ball in Paris.

From the London Truth.

A gay ball was that of "Demoiselles de commerce" at the Eden theater. The commercial young ladies who gave it were shop assistants, bookkeepers, forewomen of milliners, mantua makers, commercial correspondents and flouristes, Parsian lady or young lady bookkeepers and correspondents are well educated and earn high wages. The former excel in arithmetic, but other things are required of them. They must have pleasant manners, regularity and quickness, and look, on the whole, ornamental. Prettiness is not needed if they are nice looking and know how to dress well in dressing plainly. I don't know where the commercial young ladies get their dresses. They are the best fitted class in Paris; and to what wonderful account they can turn a bow of ribbon or a cravat! The Frenchwoman alone makes a bow prettily, and the neatest bows are those of the neckties and bonnet strings of the "Demoiselles de Commerce." The dresses were above everything fresh, light and neat, and whenever a ribbon or flower was brought in it told. The manners of the gentlemen who took part in the dances showed, perhaps, too much exhileration. But, as Lent is at hand, the wealthy employers of them and of the young ladies who attended the ball did not mind "youth being youth." At 3 the cotillion began, and the corps de ballet of the Eden, in stage dresses, invaded the ball room and took part in the dancing.

"Gentle Spring."

From the Chicago Sun.

Again the Vernal Equinox is drawing near a focus,
And the bullfrog and the blizzard will trade places in the bog;
And the crocus and the locust will begin their hocuspocus,
And the gentle goddess Ceres will be lying round incog.
Soon again the prurient poets, both facetious and fictitious,
Will assail Spring's specious splendor with their "rotten-rot" most rude;
Soon again the gidder gusher will assume an air most vicious,
And again by her enchantment every dude will be subdued.

Soon bluff Boreas, so bitter, will give birds a show to twitter,
And the lambs will take occasion, as girls often do, to skip,
And the soda fountain fellows, in their sleeves, will slyly titter,
As we ante up our nickels for the festive fizz and "flip."
Soon again the weary merchant will lay off a day for fishing,
And with grub grubs, grog and tackle, will set forth at dawn of day;
But in spite of all his efforts, and his almost witching wishing,
He will only carry homeward what the jug first took away.

Sweet spring! I dearly love you, and you cannot be too vernal;
Excuse that strange expression, but it tells you "to a T"
What I wish, indeed most truly—that your stay could be eternal,
I would gladly be your poet if you wished me thus to be.
I'd be proud and pleased to tell you very often of your beauty,
All your graces and your glories, in my sweetest strains I'd sing;
I would put my vernal verses far above all other duty,
And no other bard should call you anything but "Gentle spring."

CONSTITUTIONALS.

General Gossip and Editorial Short Stops Caught on the Run.

This is a great and growing country, but it is not great and growing enough to contain more than two rich and prosperous monthlies—the Century and Harper's. The cleverest writers are attracted to them by the high prices they pay. Mr. William D. Howells recently said in the course of an interview that they often pay $20 a page. This is an understatement, so far, at least, as Mr. Joel Chandler Harris is concerned, for he often receives $30 a page. But, doubtless, Mr. Howells is correct as to the general rate. The two magazines are reputed to pay from $15 to $20 a page; the Atlantic $7, and clever writers are glad to accept $5 a page from the other monthlies. Mr. Howells's earning capacity is reputed to be about $20,000 a year, giving him precedence in that respect over his brother craftsmen.

Leavenworth was a city before Kansas City had a place on any map. Leavenworth had the early advantages of a great military station and of numerous stage routes; but it did not become great, although it was richer than any rival town, and does not to-day contain over 25,000 people. Kansas City, on the other hand, sprang from zero to 150,000, and a Leavenworth man recently went there to discover, if possible, the secret of its wonderful growth. He writes back to his home paper the differences he discovered in the two towns, and it is reproduced for the benefit of other towns as well:

> In Leavenworth our business is run by four parties—democrats, republicans, prohibitionists and gamblers; in Kansas City there is but one party, and that is business men.
>
> In Leavenworth we are afraid of strangers; they may introduce something new and damage the trade of some old citizen.
>
> In Leavenworth we have lots of people who spend their time in pointing out what the city would have been if they had had their way.
>
> In Kansas City the men who have run the city and the men who are running it are the best fellows in the world.
>
> In Leavenworth we unite for a few weeks on some enterprise and boom it right along, and then we spend three or four months in pulling it down.
>
> Everything in Leavenworth is a big steal unless we do it ourselves.
>
> In Kansas City the citizens of twenty years and the citizens of twenty days are both tugging at the same end of the rope; everybody is honest there are no steals to expose and thus everyone is hearty, full of hope and is happy.
>
> Every last cent is invested and lots of borrowed money also.
>
> You can scarcely meet a man who does not expect to be worth a million in the next two years.

Strikes and boycotts may occasionally be necessary and useful but it is clear that any good therefrom comes at a high cost. Bradstreet's puts the number on strike in February at 51,000 and the number in this month will, it is stated, exceed 70,000. If the average earning capacity of the strikers is $10, their families are each week suffering a loss of $700,000—a loss at any rate that involves very much privation and probably suffering. The entire labor problem in the country deserves more careful study on the part of the thoughtful men than has thus far been given it. Its complications are as numerous as its dangers and trials, and what is now an incident may prove a political earthquake if employes and employers continue to drift along in the present hopeless and helpless manner.

Mr. A. K. McClure, editor of the Philadelphia Times, recently spent a month in Florida, and while he was there he studied orange farming with a practical eye. He reached the conclusion that orange groves are not only profitable, but are very certain, if the orange grower is an expert in Florida soil, climate and orange trees. Hap-hazard orange growing will not pay any better than hap-hazard wheat or corn growing. As in every other branch of farming, the small grower who raises his own supplies and early vegetables and attends to a small grove, is the winner. A farm of from twenty to forty acres is the farm of the future in Florida. The small farmer comes to stay and compel success. The large grower, like the mere speculator, is to disappear.

The orange product of Florida is much discussed and many no doubt are led to think that we are growing the oranges we eat. It is a great mistake. We import from Sicily about ten oranges to one grown in sunny Florida. The Florida crop in 1885 was eighty millions, and the consumption of the country is in round numbers eight hundred millions. But between Florida and California there are children living who will see home production catch up with if it does not pass, home consumption. The larger part of the trees of Florida are too young to bear, and when they are in full bearing, as they will be in the course of another ten years, the foreign product will no longer be wanted. The orange tree is very long-lived, and when every tree in the state today is old enough to yield ten thousand oranges, the growers of Sicily will have to seek new markets.

Silk culture is another subject that the south has good grounds to consider in a practical way. The interest is doing well; and Mr. John Lucas, of the Woman's silk culture association, complains that the congressional appropriation of $30,000 has been chiefly used to pay salaries. Only $3,000 was spent for eggs. The Woman's association has paid over $6,000 to women in the country for eggs, cocoons and reelings, and has promoted the planting and growing of mulberry trees. Besides the Woman's association there is an association in California, and the government station at New Orleans buys cocoons. The Woman's association has paid $37.25 for Georgia cocoons, $38.99 for Florida, $29.92 for Alabama and $29.01 for South Carolina cocoons.

There are 330 silk factories in the country, and the problem in hand is to furnish them with raw silk of home growth, thereby retaining millions at home and giving our women renumerative and comfortable employment. The women's association claims the aid of the government in the effort to put silk culture on a paying basis. It is claimed that home culturists would become numerous and skillful if they could be assured of a market for all cocoons, whether perfect or not. The enterprise is lagging just now, and it is thought nothing can save it from collapse except the long purse of the government.

Atlanta is in a way to learn that swapping goods or real estate does not make a city. We need factories more than railroads or jobbing houses. Small factories based on experience and capital are better to begin with than large factories; and after we get the factories we should not proceed to destroy them by doubling the quality of the goods they turn out. A case in point is furnished by the New Orleans Times-Democrat. "There is," it says, "in New Orleans a factory engaged in the manufacture of an important article for which this city is specially adapted to make that finds it difficult to sell its products here, and has to ship most of them to New York. In the metropolis they meet with a heavy sale, and command handsome prices, and not a few of these goods come back to New Orleans and are sold here as a northern manufacture. Indeed, so silly is this prejudice that by simply stamping the goods with a northern brand their value is increased in this market. If two lots of the same quality of goods are taken and marked, one with the New York, the other with the New Orleans stamp, the difference in value in favor of the former will at once show how great and at the same time how silly is this prejudice against home goods."

If a stock company with a capital of $100,000 was at once organized, having for its object the location of factories through liberal loans and cheap building sites, and it at the same time the people of this city could be divested of the prejudice against home-made goods, we would soon hear no more complaints of dullness and depression. Such a plan would revolutionize matters in this city, and start the town on a boom based on the steady earnings of workingmen—the best basis in the world.

Turkeys.

From the Eatonton Messenger.

Dr. A. H. Reid killed, last week, a very large wild turkey—one that weighed nineteen pounds after it was made ready for cooking. We say it was a wild turkey, and so it was. We understand that some of the wild turkeys that have been killed this year have been tame, but this one was wild.

UNDER UMB

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A SMALL RIVER

THE OPERATOR AT

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A BLOCK UNDER

WADING THROUGH

UNDER UMBRELLAS.

ASSISTED BY RUBBER COATS ATLANTIANS TRY TO KEEP DRY.

A Rainy Day in the City—The Streets Covered With Water—The Water Works Dam Threatened With Destruction—Houses Vacated on Account of Rising Water, Etc.

The heaviest and hardest rainfall Atlanta has had in nearly ten years came yesterday.

The rain began falling about midnight Sunday and continued without cessation until ten o'clock last night, and during that time the rainfall was 7.36 inches. Nearly one-half of this, or 3.69 inches, fell between 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon and 10 o'clock last night. These figures are much larger than any rainfall Atlanta has ever had in the same time. The heaviest rainfall on record for any twenty-four consecutive hours is as follows:

December 13 and 14, 1879..........4.08 inches.
March 17, 1881..........4.64 inches.
January 6, 1883..........4.03 inches.
August 30, 1885..........4.22 inches.

At times the rain came down in torrents. The streets were covered and the sewers were crowded beyond their capacity. In several places the overflow was extensive, and the volume of water was so great that streams ran along the streets. Every railroad running into the city was affected by the heavy fall. The Metropolitan and the Atlanta street car line suffered, and in many places great holes were washed in the streets. Several houses were considerably injured.

THE WATER WORKS THREATENED.

Probably the greatest damage done by the rain was at the water works. For three hours the works were useless, and had there been a fire during that time the fire department would have been entirely useless except for the water the cisterns contained.

For the first time since the water works were constructed the water forced itself over the dam. About four o'clock in the afternoon the engineer at the works notified Mr. Richards, the superintendent, that the water was about to overflow, and that the dam was in great danger. The intelligence created quite a feeling of uneasiness among the city officers. The mayor, the chief of the fire department, the chief of police and several members of the water commissions met at the water works office and

AWAITED WITH IMPATIENCE

any developments at the works. The assembly was soon notified that the water was rushing over the dam and that the valley in which the machinery is located presented the appearance of a lake. Then, soon the water got into the engineroom, and the fires were necessarily extinguished. The water continued to rise and in the course of an hour the operator at the works wired Mr. Richards a temporary gauge, with the water up to the top of his [illegible].

In 1876 the water came within two feet of the top of the dam. It had never been so high before, and never so high since until yesterday, so when the assembly of city officials were informed of the situation at the works a feeling of uneasiness pervaded. Inside

THE DAM IS A STAND

pipe 30 inches. Near this is a waste pipe of 20 inches, and the storm canal, which is as wide as Whitehall street. These pipes and the canal have been placed in the pond to prevent a pressure upon the dam. The stand pipe is considerably lower than the dam, and when the water in the pond rises to a level with the [illegible] pipe it of course enters the pipe, by [illegible] is carried out of the pond under the [illegible] pipe can carry off a large volume [illegible] and consequently can relieve the [illegible] upon the dam to a great extent, but [illegible] it had no effect whatever, and the [illegible] continued to rise. The storm canal was then opened, and through this a body of water equal to

A SMALL RIVER FLOWED

past the dam. Still this did not decrease the overflow; neither was the decrease apparent when the 20-inch pipe began carrying the water off. The gentlemen in the water works office were thoroughly acquainted with the situation at the works, and with great anxiety awaited the result. They knew the dam to be a strong one but felt uneasy. The water had a terrible force and was liable to force the dam away, thereby leaving the city without water entirely. About nine o'clock the telegraph instrument in the office went

Click! click! click!

Mr. Richards sprang to the key and sent the same sound back. Then his hand came to a rest and in a few seconds

THE OPERATOR AT THE WORKS

notified him that the crisis had passed. The water had begun to subside. The dam had stood the terrible pressure upon it until the canal and pipes had carried away the great volume of water. The water then gradually began sinking below the top of the dam, and the canal and pipes continued to carry off the surplus water. At half-past nine the operator notified Mr. Richards that the fires had been started, and in a few seconds the indicator at the water works office began to manifest signs of pressure. Mr. Richards went to the indicator, and as the hand began to move he sighed audibly, and said:

"We are all right, the pressure is on."

"This has been one of the most anxious periods of my life," said Mayor Hillyer. "If that dam had given away we would have been in [illegible]. I am glad the uncertainty is over."

"Yes, we were sorter in the nine hole," said Chief Joyner, "but I guess we would have given a fire a hard fight anyhow."

FISH BY THE TON.

When the assembly had grown easy again, Mr. Richards opened a conversation over the wire with the operator at the works. The operator then described the situation. He said that the little valley in which the works are located and the gorge below looked like a thousand box-cars had been wrecked in it. Fish, he said, had passed over the dam by the thousand, and that pound after pound of them were scattered about on the ground in the engine room and on the hillsides. One fish, a cat, weighing eighteen pounds, had been caught on top of the operator's table with his mouth to the key trying to send a message.

A BLOCK UNDER WATER.

The block bounded by Butler, Fort, Wheat and Foster streets is in a bad fix.

From eight o'clock yesterday morning till nine o'clock last night the entire block was flooded, in some places the water being as [illegible] five feet deep.

Several families were forced to move out and hunt other quarters. Clara Virgil, with her family were forced to leave their home and "coon" the fence to other and [illegible] quarters. Other families, in[illegible] Franklin, Gibson and Whitson, had to follow suit, and from four o'clock in the afternoon to nine last night that part of the city presented a terrible, yet laughable appearance. Colored people of all ages and sizes could be seen walking fences and

WADING THROUGH THE WATER

to dry places, while the rain came down in torrents. An occasional brick pillow would wash out from under a cabin, and the house would begin to tilt, and the family would hustle out.

The entire block was under water, and the wildest excitement prevailed during the entire afternoon and up to nine o'clock last night, at which time the rain ceased.

Foster street had recently been worked, but the dirt and sidewalks were washed away and now it will cost even more than before to repair them.

[illegible] planks were torn from the fences in order to allow the people to escape.

Mr. Walker, who has a store over the branch on Foster street, was in a bad pickle. His family lives in the rear of the store, and when the waves began to beat up against the floor he didn't know what to do. One side of the house rests on the banks while the other rests on brick pillars running down to the branch, a distance of [illegible] feet. Walker feared every moment the pillars might be washed out, and he knew that the house would go over. Fortunately it stood the test, and at 1 o'clock this morning he was quietly slumbering.

The telephone poles on Foster street were washed down, and are now across the street.

WORK OF THE LIGHTNING.

Yesterday morning lightning struck a telephone pole, corner Jones and Pulliam streets, stripping the wires from the pole and setting fire to it. The people living near were greatly alarmed and many of them left their homes in the driving rain.

A BRIGHT FLASH.

Yesterday morning, Mr. Scott, the telegraph operator at Austell, had a narrow escape. About seven o'clock he was sitting at his key sending a message. Just as he completed the task and turned the key loose there was a blinding flash, and as soon as those in the room could recover from their fright, they found the papers, table, etc., on fire, and the wire burned in two and the instrument melted. The fire was extinguished. Mr. Scott was severely shocked, and could hardly hear. The office belonged to the Georgia Pacific railroad.

DAMAGE TO THE STREET CAR TRACKS.

The Atlanta street car company had a land slide yesterday. The track passes under the Central railroad, near W. M. Middlebrooks store, and then winds through a deep cut to the surface again. The rain so thoroughly saturated the sides of this cut that they gave way late yesterday afternoon, and covered the track. Hands were at once put to work to remove the dirt.

The Metropolitan street car track on Frazier street, was badly washed out.

ODDS AND ENDS OF THE STORM.

On Fair street, between Terry and Frazier, a large hole was washed entirely across the street.

The water penetrated the basement of Keely's dry goods house on Whitehall at Hunter street.

The sewer on Whitehall overflowed and the street at Alabama looked like a lake.

The Alabama street sewer at Loyd would not carry off the water and a large pool was formed in the street.

The water took the sidewalk off Decatur street near Redman's.

Several of the fire alarm boxes were killed by the lightning and chief Joyner will be kept busy today giving them life.

ON THE WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

The Western and Atlantic passenger train came in on time last night, but all along the track water was abundant. The streams along the road were full, and the water was still rising, and the track was not considered safe in some places. The officers of the road ordered all trains on the road side-tracked, and did not allow any trains to leave last night.

ON THE AIR LINE.

A land slide on the Richmond and Danville road near the eleventh mile-post, was caused by the heavy rain. The water caused a heavy land to fall across the track. The road sent a wrecking train to the place and succeeded in clearing the track so that the passenger trains were not delayed.

ON THE CENTRAL.

For the last time in its history almost all of the Central road track gave way to the storm. Near East Point a considerable section of the track was washed out and the road rendered dangerous. The gap in the track caused delay in the trains. The passenger train scheduled to leave the union depot at seven o'clock did not get way until after ten and the train which arrives at 9:35 did not get in until near midnight. Immediately after the washout Mr. R. Schmidt, the local agent, had a large force of hands at work repairing the track, but the incessant fall of water and the condition of the ground rendered the work miserably slow.

THE GEORGIA PACIFIC.

The rain along the Georgia Pacific was as hard as elsewhere, and the track gave way near the five mile post. The break in the road was not great, but was enough to interfere with the trains.

TALLADEGA UNDER WATER.

TALLADEGA, Ala., March 29.—[Special.]—A heavy and continuous rain has been falling since early in the evening yesterday, damaging crops to an unknown extent. All the creeks and small streams are full to overflowing. Several bridges throughout the county are reported to have been washed away, while the A. and A. railroad sustains a loss of several small washouts. Parties living in the suburbs of the southwestern part of the city were today carried from their doors in boats to places of safely, the little Coosa, or a big branch, having risen to such an alarming extent as to force those living near to vacate in double-quick time. Talladega has recently been made a signal service station with Captain J. T. Bowie as manager.

THE SITUATION AROUND CHATTANOOGA.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 29.—[Special.]—The most terrific rain storm in years, which has been in progress for twenty-four hours, culminated this evening in a phenominal downpour, and over two inches of water fell in less than three hours. The rain was general throughout this section, and the effect is disastrous to railroads. Large boulders were carried by the torrents from the side of Lookout mountain and fell along the railroad tracks, at the base of the mountain. At 10 p. m., a sheet of water nearly a mile in width, dashed over the bluffs at the foot of the mountain. It is about twenty-five feet in height, and the sight surpasses Niagara. All the night trains on the Western and Atlantic, the Alabama Great Southern, the Memphis and Charleston, the Nashville and Chattanooga railroads are abandoned in consequence of the severe storm. There have been heavy slides on the Georgia division of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, and the Cincinnati Southern tracks are greatly obstructed by slides. Late tonight a raft broke loose from its moorings and was dashed to pieces in mid stream. Eleven raftsmen were pitched into the water and narrowly escaped with their lives. Several thousand feet of timber is lost.

THE CHATTAHOOCHEE BOOMING.

COLUMBUS, Ga., March 29.—[Special.]—It has been raining here almost without interruption since early last night. The river is on a regular spring boom, and nearly all of the trains failed to make connections.

SUBMERGED FOR MILES.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 29.—[Special.]—A washout occurred on the Louisville and Nashville railroad near Verbena, this morning. The heaviest rain of the season fell last night, and the road tracks were submerged for miles.

WASHOUT ON THE WESTERN ALABAMA.

WEST POINT, Ga., March 29.—[Special.]—A heavy rain fall last night, which has continued without abatement all day. The river is rising rapidly, over a foot an hour. Great apprehension is felt about an inundation of the town, which is partly flooded now. A huge washout, seven miles below, detained the morning train. The down passenger from Atlanta is tied up here. The road is doing all it can to repair the damages. Little can be done until the waters fall.

ROME DRENCHED.

ROME, Ga., March 29.—[Special.]—The heavy rains have swelled the creeks and rivers, and there is great danger of freshets. Advices from the headwaters of the Oostanaula report heavy rains.

HAIL IN BIRMINGHAM.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 29.—[Special.]—The heavy hailstorm here this afternoon, made the ground white with hail the size of partridge eggs, which it is supposed, damaged the fruit.

THE STORM IN OPELIKA.

OPELIKA, Ala., March 29.—[Special.]—The fearful rain and hail storm at 8 a. m. burst the Chambers street sewers. On the Western railway sixteen miles east a wash occurred of eighty feet. On the East Alabama a wide wash occurred at Boyd's tank which will delay the mail travel several days. The Columbus and Western five miles north broke thirty five feet deep and seventy yards long. There are other breaks. The telegraph is down. In Alexander City lightning killed J. H. Morgan's Jersey cow.

A TEXAS "NORTHER."

GALVESTON, March 29.—An exceedingly cold "norther" prevails all over Texas.

THE WATERCOURSES FULL.

HARMONY GROVE, Ga., March 29.—[Special.]—Last night was stormy and today rain has fallen incessantly till the water courses are threatened with an overflow of banks.

LIQUOR IN LOUISIANA

LIKELY TO BECOME A TOPIC OF SHARP DISCUSSION.

A Sermon Which Probably Means a Movement in Favor of Putting Louisiana in the Dry Column—The Evils of Intemperance Shown by a Catholic Clergyman, Etc.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 29.—Recent events have conspired toward making the evils of intemperance a prominent topic in this state. The strong Catholic population of this state, recruited mostly from the continental races who have brought their wine drinking habits with them, has stood in the way of successful legislation looking toward the suppression of the liquor traffic. Several tragedies of the past year, however, which clearly had their origin in strong drink, have had the effect of arousing the Catholic priests to the necessity of a special warfare against the rum power.

A REMARKABLE PRESENTATION.

Last night there was concluded in the church of St. John the Baptist, in this city, a spiritual retreat which has been rendered notable by the sermons of Rev. Father Doyle, an eminent Paulist father, in which he went for liquor dealers in vigorous English. He took for his main text the twenty-second paragraph of chapter 5, of Isaiah: "Woe unto them that are mighty to drink wine, and men of strength to mingle strong drink." He said that man was a being with a soul and body, and that it was God's will that only such things as were essential to the soul and body should be done. The practice of a virtuous life gave the body strength, and consequently the soul also. Of all virtues temperance held a foremost position. Intemperance was a great vice. With it the reason was affected and it was that reason which placed mankind above the brute creation. Intemperance would destroy that reason and place man on the same footing as the common beast. It was a vice which did as much damage to the world as the plague of olden times. It was the national vice. The demon of drink could be compared in some respects to the Avenging Angel of Egypt. All vices and even poverty were mainly caused by drink. In France and Italy distilled liquors were only known to a few, while here in the United States over a billion dollars are annually spent in drink. All the churches in the city could be destroyed and rebuilt at a less cost than that paid for intoxicating liquors.

THE USE AND THE ABUSE.

By way of statistics, Father Doyle said that during the past year in the United States there had been $1.10 per capita spent for religious purposes, $2.10 per capita for education and $17 per capita for drink. The liquor traffic has assumed gigantic proportions. Over 200,000 alcohol shops disgraced the country. If these shops were placed side by side in a direct line, they would cover a line from here to New York. The speaker said that the margin between the use and abuse of liquor was very narrow. The smallest act of immoderation leads finally to total drunkenness, and has been the cause of the ruin of many persons. Father Doyle spoke at length on the subject, physiologically, morally and spiritually, especially, for the drunkard can not inherit the kingdom of heaven. He thought something should be done to stop that river of intemperance rushing through the country and destroying all in its path. He advised the men present to study the subject and the women to use their influence in conquering the evil when it existed in those over whom they had control. He expressed himself as being delighted at seeing present so many men, who apparently, at least took great interest in the cause. He thought all good Catholics should make it a religious act and raise the standard of morality.

REGARDED AS AN INVITATION.

The invitation given in the statement that "something should be done to stop the river of intemperance" is regarded by temperance workers as an indication that the strong force of the Catholic church in Louisiana will be added to the prohibition forces.

Virginia Calls a Local Option Convention.

LYNCHBURG, Va., March 29.—The state central local option committee has called a state convention to meet here on the 21st of April, to organize for united action in the campaign of this summer against the liquor interest. In an address the central committee warns temperance people against the politicians. The address is over the signatures of William W. Smith, chairman, and George W. Hawxhurst, secretary, and appended to the call are the names of the officers of the local option alliance, distinguished citizens of the state, and prominent ministers of the gospel of the different denominations.

A Dry Sunday in Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., March 29.—Yesterday every barroom in the city was kept strictly closed. Previous notice to that effect had been given. Up to midnight Saturday the barrooms were filled with streams of men having their pocket flasks filled. The liquor dealers seen today state that Saturday's business was the best in the history of the city, save on the day after Cleveland's election, when even pious church members felt privileged to toast the coming democratic regime.

OUTLAWS IN ALABAMA.

The Swamps Along Dog River Infested With Thieves.

MOBILE, Ala., March 29.—A state of lawlessness exists in the swamps at Dog river, about twelve miles out. A large number of negro thieves have concentrated there, and nightly make incursions into the surrounding county, stealing horses, cattle and hogs. Others come to this city, and after committing acts of burglary, find their way back to the swamps before daylight. A gentleman who went out fishing tied his horse to a tree. Ten minutes later he found that the horse was gone. In one cabin there are seven negroes, for each of whom warrants are out, but they openly defy arrest, and the officers know that death will be the portion of the one who dares make the effort.

He is Supposed to be John Coffee.

ABBEVILLE, S. C., March 29.—There is a new section master on the Savannah Valley railroad, who is strongly suspected of being John Coffee, the murderer of Deputy Marshal J. M. Merritt, who was killed at Lula, Ga. An eye is being kept on him while his description has been sent for. There is a reward of $500 for his arrest.

Hung From a Tree.

VICKSBURG, Miss., March 29.—An armed mob visited the jail at 1 o'clock this morning, and after battering down the door, secured possession of Fred Villerosa, an Italian, charged with rape. The man was taken to a tree in front of the jail and hanged. His victim was a thirteen-year-old daughter of Postmaster Greene.

A Pupil Assaulted by Her Teacher.

RIVERDALE, Ala., March 29.—[Special.]—A sensation was created here by the attempt of Mat Huskey, colored, to shoot Tom Randall, a colored school teacher. Among the pupils at Randall's school was Minnie, the ten-year-old daughter of Mat Huskey. On Friday Randall kept Minnie in school while the other scholars were out at recess, and assaulted her. When this came to her father's ears he set out with a shotgun to put an end to Randall. He was arrested, however, before accomplishing his purpose. The negroes are greatly incensed against Randall.

A Mountain of Marble.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., March 29.—The famous Red Marble Gap, in Swain county, has been purchased by a company of English capitalists with a backing of $2,000,000. The property embraces a mountain of pure marble of the most brilliant colors, through which the Murphy branch of the Western North Carolina railway runs. There is an immense cutting and tunnel, through a part of the mountain, which developed the surprising beauty of the marble and gave rise to the name, Red Marble Gap.

COLUMBIA CONVERTED.

The Great Revivalists Begin Their Work.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 29.—[Special.]—Moody and Sanky, the great revivalists, reached Columbia today, and were greeted by a large committee of preachers and laymen of various churches. This afternoon, notwithstanding a drenching rain the opera house was filled to overflowing and tonight a still larger crowd was in attendance. Excursion trains came today bringing hundreds of visitors. Many distinguished preachers from various parts of the state are here to participate in the work. Moody preached a grand sermon tonight. At the close of the services many persons professed a desire to become Christians. Two services will be held daily. The building is wholly inadequate to accommodate all who wish to attend. The students of South Carolina college and the young ladies of the Columbia Female college were present in large force. It is believed that Columbia is about to experience a remarable revolution.

METHODISTS IN COUNCIL.

The Coming General Conference in Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., March 29.—Great preparations are being made here for the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church south, which is to meet here on the 5th of May. Among the prominent gentlemen who will be present as delegates are Rev. M. S. Andrews, Mobile, Ala.; Rev. J. W. Boswell, Arkansas; Rev. R. S. Finley, Texas; Rev. S. Woodberry, Florida; Rev. G. W. Briggs, Galveston; Rev. Dr. E. E. Wiley, Abingdon, Va.; Rev. Dr. T. J. Dodd, Nashville; Rev. C. W. Carter, New Orleans; Rev. Dr. H. C. Morrison, Louisville; Hon. W. B. Machen, Eddysville, Kentucky; Rev. R. H. Mahon and Hon. W. T. McFarland, Tennessee; Rev. C. G. Andrews, Jackson, Mississippi; Rev. V. O. Hamkins, Alabama; Rev. Dr. W. M. Roby, Maryland; Rev. A. C. Haygood, Hon. W. A. Hemphill, Georgia; Rev. Dr. A. M. Shipp, South Carolina; and Rev. Drs. J. E. Edwards, R. N. Sledd, W. W. Bennett, J. D. Blackwell, Paul Whitehead, and J. J. Lafferty, of Virginia.

THE FLORIDA CHAUTAUQUA.

The Preachers Excited Over Some Castilian Singing.

DEFUNIAK SPRINGS, Fla., March 29.—[Special.]—The present session of the Florida Chautauqua assembly closed last night with addresses by Dr. Fitzgerald, of Nashville, Dr. Hatfield, of Chicago, Dr. Norton, of Ohio, and the superintendent, Dr. A. Gillett. The imperial silver cornet band gave a concert of solemn sacred music in the great tabernacle tonight. The work for the coming session will include a sanitary congress, a forestry congress of southern states, an agricultural convention, and a normal kintergarten assembly. The singing of an old Spanish banqueting song last week by General S. and Signor J. Moreno, of Pensacola, created as much enthusiasm as did the Mexican band's music in New Orleans. This weird Castillian music of old Pensacola colonial days, as sang by these gentlemen, has induced the college of music to revive the old Creole songs and the music of the Latin race, who colonized the gulf states.

A Georgia Preacher Called.

OPELIKA, Ala., March 29.—[Special.]—The Presbyterians yesterday called Rev. C. A. Baker, of Gainesville, Ga., as the pastor.

The council has repealed the drummers' tax.

IT WAS A BASE HIT,

Which Went Clear Through His Adversary's Heart.

WHITEWRIGHT, Texas, March 29.—While playing baseball Frank Simmons and Sam T. Waltham engaged in a conflict, which proved fatal to the latter. A quarrel arose about the game, whereupon harsh words were passed, when Simmons drew his knife and stabbed Waltham in the heart. The latter attempted to flee when he received another stab in the left lung. Waltham died in about fifty minutes. A posse pursued the murderer and brought him to town, where he is in charge of Constable Hamilton. The deceased was seventeen years old and always has had the reputation of being a quiet boy. Simmons is eighteen years of age.

An Incident in a Turkey Hunt.

GONZALES, Texas, March 29.—A hunting party, consisting of D. D. Jones, W. B. Cavett, George Burgess and County Attorney W. M. Atkinson, left home a few days ago to hunt turkeys. Wednesday morning, about daybreak, while Atkinson was setting in a treetop calling a turkey, he was seen in the uncertain light by George Burgess, was mistaken for a turkey and was shot by him. The gun was loaded with No. 3 shot, ten of which entered the neck, head and shoulders of Atkinson. Atkinson was brought to town and Dr. Jones called in, who pronounced the wounds not very dangerous. Mr. Burgess is a young attorney here, and is very popular. It was a narrow escape, as two of the shots passed near the artery in the neck.

Convicted of Rocking a Train.

LAUDERDALE, Miss., March 29.—Dock Dunlap, a negro, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for throwing a rock through the window of a Mobile and Ohio train as it passed by. A lady, who happened to be within, was struck. There is much complaint of similar action all along the road.

Suspects Two Negroes.

NEWBERRY, S. C., March 29.—[Special.]—The corncrib of Mr. J. C. S. Brown, of this county, was destroyed by fire with all its contents. Mr. Brown is satisfied that the fire was the work of an incendiary, and suspicion rests on two negroes.

THE FILIBUSTERS.

Release of the Parties on Board the City of Mexico.

KEY WEST, Fla., March 29.—All of the alleged filibusters captured on the steamer City of Mexico, which was brought here by a crew of the United States steamer Galena, were today released, except General Delgal and Colonel Morey, who were held by Judge Locke under $2,500 bonds each to appear for trial in New York the first day in May. It is generally supposed that if the ship's case had been tried first of all she would have been cleared, but that the court having allowed the government the fifteen days in which to take testimony in New York, it would, in a measure, have prejudiced the case if these prisoners had been released. The judge acknowledged that there was no strong evidence against them and stated that if it were a final trial, or if he were a juryman he would not hold them guilty under the present testimony, but he thought there might be sufficient suspicion of probable cause to commit.

Alabama Lovers in Georgia.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 29.—[Special.]—A romantic marriage took place at Georgetown, Ga., this morning. The parties to the sacred contract were Mr. Dawson, of Macon county, Ala., and Miss Raney, of Birmingham. They eloped from Birmingham Sunday afternoon, came to this city and went to Georgetown last night. The groom is twenty-two years old and the bride just thirteen. The girl's big brother followed, and came in on the same train from Birmingham. The lovers concealed themselves in the sleeping car and gave him the dodge. Now they are one, and he is left.

The Sheffield Iron Furnace.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 29.—[Special.]—The Sheffield furnace company was organized here today, and elected officers; $79,800 of $150,000 capital stock was subscribed and twenty per cent was paid in cash before the company was organized. A hundred ton furnace will be built at once.

STATE CONVENTIONS.

THE TENNESSEE DEMOCRATS FULL OF POLITICS.

The State Central Committee Decides to Hold Two Conventions, Separating the Judicial From the Political Nominations—The Alabama State Convention, Etc.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 29.—[Special.]—The state democratic committee met here this morning. All were present except Mr. Sullivan, of Knox, who was detained at home by sickness in his family. There was considerable discussion by the committee and other democrats in the morning as to the number of conventions. The committee met in secret session this afternoon Mr. Hillsman resigned. Mr. H. J. Lynn, of Memphis, was chosen secretary. The vote on holding one convention was a tie, six and six. Two conventions were then unanimously agreed on. The call was issued for the judicial convention on June 9th, and the gubernatorial convention on August 11.

THE ALABAMA CONVENTION.

A Probability That Its Meeting May Be Delayed.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 29.—[Special.]—A meeting of the state democratic executive committee has been called to meet in this city on the 6th of April. This meeting, it is supposed, is to consider the propriety of postponing the state convention a few days. The change of gauge in the railways has been fixed for May 31 and June 1. The convention as now called is for June 2. The probability that the change in railroad schedules might prevent a full attendance, the suggestion is to call the convention a week later, when connections would be better assured.

AUGUSTA'S VALENTINE.

The Murderer of Vale Confesses to a Horrible Crime.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 29.—Treston Valentine has confessed that he murdered William Vales, who was watchman at the street car depot in this city, He implicated several white men in the crime, but no one believes this part of his story. Valentine crushed in the head of Vales with a pick, then saturated the body and office with oil and set it on fire, hoping to hide the evidence of his crime by burning the premises. There is a bitter feeling against the prisoner, but the law will be allowed to mete out justice to the accused. Valentine has travelled under several aliases. He killed a boy in Carolina, but was acquitted. He has several wives living in different states. Captain E. B. Purcell has been on his track for eighteen months. Valentine sent a letter and likeness from Lowmoor, Va., to Augusta, which fell into Captain Purcell's hands and led to his arrest.

MAIL ROBBERS ARRESTED.

Two Brothers Caught Up With as the Guilty Parties.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., March 29.—[Special.]—A mail robbery has just occurred on the horseback route from Burnesville to this place. A number of registered packages have been systematically extracted from the mail bag. The opening of the pouch through which the packages were taken was so small as to not attract the attention of postmasters along the route. Two mail carriers, John Lovin and Sam Lovin, have been arrested and the lost checks found on their persons.

THE ALABAMA GRAND TRUNK.

A New Road of Two Hundred and Fifty Miles.

MOBILE, Ala., March 29.—[Special.]—Based upon propositions by a New York syndicate, T. G. Bush left here two weeks ago, carrying a power of attorney of the Mobile stockholders of the Alabama Grand Trunk, to sell the same. Mr. Bush returned today, and will make a favorable report to-wit, that the syndicate will purchase and will complete the road from Mobile to the Warrior coal fields, two hundred and fifty miles. The road was built about twelve years ago, but was never pushed further than Jackson, Ala., a distance of sixty miles. There being no business for so short a line it went out of operation. Several schemes have been started at different times to reorganize and complete the road, but were unsuccessful.

The last move was very quiet, and will meet with the consent of all the stockholders here. The road will be a direct line to the coal and mineral region of the state, besides passing through the richest agricultural and timber region in the south. Mr. Bush speaks of the completion as a certainty of the near future.

Drowning of an Engineer.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 29.—Thomas Musgrove, steamboat engineer, was drowned at Coosaw Saturday night by falling from the wharf and striking his head on a lighter. His body was recovered Sunday morning.

Bird Was Arrested.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 29.—[Special.]—Oliver Bird and Lewis Johnson, colored, had an altercation. Bird cut Johnson badly with a knife. Bird was arrested.

STARTING HIS SECOND CENTURY.

A Hale Centenarian Gives His Friends a Public Dining.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 29.—James Hubbard, living six miles from here, celebrated his 101st birthday. Last year his centennial birthday was celebrated by a public dinner, and a like ceremony was observed this time. The old gentleman is in good health. Mr. Hubbard's hair and beard, the latter worn in Horace Greeley fashion, are both white. He has a plentiful supply of hair, which is roached upon his head like that of Andrew Johnson, as pictured on the postage stamp. While his hands are thin and knotty and the purple current, in its sluggish flow, shows plainly through the skin, which is brown in patches, a condition peculiar to age, they are firm and do not tremble. He took care of an acre of corn last year. Said one of his granddaughters: "He likes to walk about the farm, and does so in pleasant weather. He doesn't walk out much in winter and can hardly entertain himself at all—as he is so deaf—when not reading, and so he reads nearly all the time. He also said that he never was at Crown Hill cemetery until last summer, and was perfectly delighted with the place, and spoke with special pleasure of the beauty of a number of graves upon which various colored shells had been placed. He mentioned the subject of death today, and said he was ready, and that he could not see what he was living for, as there was little comfort in life for him. He has always been a man of simple tastes and no bad habits. He never used whisky or tobacco, and only the other day, when we desired him to take a little wine, he did not want to do so."

It requires but a trial to convince everyone that Salvation Oil will cure all pain permanently. 25 cents.

What is Moxie? Natures food for starved nerves.

See strawberries, home raised, at Donehoo's Saturday.

Moxie Nerve Food is a delicious beverage. Try it.

Obituary.

ROGERS—Miss Jennie M. Rogers died at her residence, 219 South avenue, at eight o'clock, p m

Funeral Notice.

GAULDING.—The friends and acquaintances of Mrs. S. G. Gaulding, H. Y. Snow and Mrs. J. C. McMillan are requested to attend the funeral of the former from Payne's chapel this morning at 11 o'clock.

Taylor, Wylie & Bliley.
Metropolitan undertakers and funeral directors embalming and preserving a specialty. No. 28 W Alabama street. Telephone, 719. Jno. F. Barclay is with us. 6mo.

ROYAL
FULL WEIGHT ROYAL POWDER ABSOLUTELY PURE
ROYAL BAKING POWDER
BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kind, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, New York.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO.,
New York City.

Mention this paper.
feb3—dly sat tues thu wky un roy b p nol

Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.

FRIDAY & SATURDAY, April 2 and 3, | GRAND SATURDAY MATINEE at 2:30,

Mr. Lawrence
BARRETT,

Supported by his Excellent Company, in

Friday Night, } RICHELIEU!
Saturday Matinee, } YORICK'S LOVE!
Saturday Night, } JULIUS CAESAR!

Sale of seats will begin Wednesday morning, at Wilson & Bruckner's. Reserved seats for night—Parqet and Circle, $1.50; Balcony, $1.00. Matinee—Parquet and Circle, $1.25; Balcony, 75c.
mh28,30,31 apl,2,3.

DIAMONDS
FINE
JEWELRY,
WATCHES,
Art Goods.
J. P. STEVENS,
47 Whitehall Street.

HENRY'S
Carbolic Salve
The most Powerful Healing Ointment ever Discovered.
Henry's Carbolic Salve cures Sores.
Henry's Carbolic Salve allays Burns.
Henry's Carbolic Salve cures Bruises.
Henry's Carbolic Salve heals Pimples.
Henry's Carbolic Salve cures Piles.
Henry's Carbolic Salve heals Cuts.
Ask for Henry's, and Take No Other,
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
nov28—1p sun tues wed thu wky

LOST MANHOOD, YOUTHFUL IMprudence, Nervous Debility cured by Botanic Nerve Bitters, 50c. Herb Med. Co., Phila. Pa., drug store, and cor. Pryor & Decatur sts., Atlanta.

48 AND 49 FOR MEN CHECKS in 6 hours, cures in 3 days. Drug Stores, 15 N. 11, Phila., Pa., and corner Pryor and Decatur sts., Atlanta. feb 7-1y tues thu sat sun

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Time Card prepared by Station Master J. S. Armstrong, of the Union Passenger Depot, showing the arrival and departure of all trains in the city:

CENTRAL RAILROAD.

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
From Savannah*	7 32 am	To Savannah*	6 00 am
" Barn'sv'll*	8 30 am	To Macon*	2 45 pm
" Macon*	12 40 pm	To Savannah*	6 50 pm
"Savannah*	9 35 pm	To Ba'nesville*	4 30 pm

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

From Chata'ga*	5 51 am	To Chattanooga*	7 50 am
" Marietta	8 30 am	To Chattanooga*	1 30 pm
" Rome	11 05 am	To Rome	3 40 pm
" Chata'go*	2 25 pm	To Marietta	4 45 pm
" Chata'ga*	6 37 pm	To Chattanooga*	5 55 pm
		To Chattanooga*	11 00 pm

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.

From Mo'tgomy*	7 22 am	To Opelika	7 35 am
" Akron	10 05 am	To Mo'tgom'y*	1 20 pm
" Mo'tgom'y*	2 25 pm	To Akron	4 25 pm
" Opelika	4 15 pm	To Mo'tgom'y*	9 55 pm

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

From Augusta*	6 45 am	To Augusta*	8 00 am
" Covingt'n	7 55 am	To Decatur	9 35 am
" Decatur	10 40 am	To Clarkston	1 25 pm
" Augusta*	1 00 pm	To Augusta*	2 45 pm
" Clarkston	3 30 pm	To Covington	5 50 pm
" Augusta*	5 40 pm	To Augusta*	8 15 pm

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD.

From Gain'sv'e	8 25 am	To Charlotte*	7 40 am
" Charlo'e*	12 40 pm	To Gainesville	4 00 pm
" Charlo'e*	9 40 pm	To Charlotte*	4 45 pm

GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY.

From Bir'g'm*	7 20 am	To Birming'm*	8 05 am
" Bir'g'm*	4 00 pm	To Birming'm*	4 30 pm

EAST TENNESSEE, VIRGINIA & GEORGIA R. R

Day Express From South No. 14 11 15 am	Day Express North, E. and West No 14 12 15 pm
Cannon Ball From South No. 12 2 55 am	Night Express North, E. and West No 12 3 00 am
Day Express From North No. 13 3 30 pm	Cannon Ball South for Florida No. 11 6 00 am
Night Express From North No. 11 4 45 am	Fast Express South for Florida No. 13 4 00 pm
New York Lim. From North. No 15 9 40 am	New York Lim. North N. Y., Phil. etc No 16 4 23 pm

Trains marked thus (*) are daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN,

BROKER AND DEALER IN

Bonds & Stocks,

I buy and I want to buy all kinds of Bonds and Stocks. Shall be pleased to accommodate any one wishing to make investments. Am authorized agent for sale State of Georgia new 4½ per cent Bonds. Securities for sale.

HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN.

W. H. PATTERSON,
BOND AND STOCK BROKER

24 Pryor Street.

WANTED—

State, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks.

FOR SALE—

Georgia State 4½ per cent Bonds.

Loans on city residences and business property negotiated.

The GATE CITY NATIONAL BANK

—OF ATLANTA, GA.—

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY

Capital & Surplus $300,000.

Issues Certificates of Deposit Payable on Demand With interest.

Three per cent per annum if left four months.
Four per cent per annum if left six months.
4½ per cent per annum if left twelve months.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,

No. 120 Broadway, - - - - - New York.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED FROM bankers, merchants and others, and interest allowed on balances.

Advances made to correspondents on approved business paper or other good collateral.

Letters of credit issued. Collections made. Government bonds and other securities bought and sold on commission.

O. A. SMITH

MANUFACTURER OF

Sulphuric Acid

66 Deg. Oil Vitrol,

AND OTHER CHEMICALS.

Office 15 N. Forsyth, corner Walton, Atlanta, Ga

—ALSO—

DISTILLER OF COAL TAR

(Manufacutrer of

Roofing and Paving Materials,

Tarred Roofing and Sheathing Felts.

PERFECTION BRAND OF

READY ROOFING.

Ordinary 2 and 3-Ply Roofing,

ROOF COATINGS, VARNISHES, ETC.

No. 15 Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED.

Electric Belt Free

To introduce it and obtain agents we will for the next sixty days give away, free of charge, in each county in the U. S. a limited number of our **German Electro Galvanic Suspensory Belts**, Price $5; a positive and unfailing cure for Nervous Debility, Varicocele, Emissions, Impotency &c. $500.00 Reward paid if every Belt we manufacture does not generate a genuine electric current. Address at once ELECTRIC BELT AGENCY, P. O. Box 178, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Name this paper. jan12—tue thu sat wky

LAWYERS, ATTENTION!

THE HEAD-NOTES OF

The Supreme Court Decisions

FOR SEPTEMBER TERM, 1885,

Are now out in PAMPHLET FORM. Send one dollar and we will mail the book post paid to any address.

THE CONSTITUTION.

DRUNKENNESS

Or the Liquor Habit, Positively Cured by Administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea without the knowledge of the person taking it, is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. It has been given in thousands of cases, and in every instance a perfect cure has followed. **It never fails.** The system once impregnated with the Specific, it becomes an utter impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist.

FOR SALE BY

MAGNUS & HIGHTOWER, Druggists,
Cor. Pryor and Decatur Sts., Atlanta, Ga.

Call or write for pamphlet containing hundreds of testimonials from the best women and men from all parts of the country.

oct16—d6t tue thu sat

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

Bonds, Stocks and Money.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, March 29, 1886.

Money easy.

New York exchange buying at par; selling at ¼ premium.

STATE AND CITY BONDS.	Bid.	Asked.	R.R. BONDS.	Bid.	Asked.
New Ga., 4½ 30 year	107	108	Ga. R. 6s, 1910	110	112
Ga. 6s	104	106	Ga. R. 6s, 1922	109	111
Ga. 7s 1886	101½	102	Cen. R. 7s, 1893	111	113
Ga. 7s, gold	112½	114	C. C. & A. 1st	114	115
Ga. 7s, 1896	123	125	A. & C. 1st	123	125
S. C. Brown	107	109	A. & C. inc	105	107
Savannah 5s	99	101	M. & A. ind	100	103
Atl'ta 8s, 1902	125	127	W. of Ala. 1st	106	108
Atl'ta 8s, 1892	114	116	do. 2d	112	114
Atl'ta 7s, 1904	120	122	Ga. Pac. ind	110	112
Atl'ta 7s, 1899	116	118	Ga. Pac. 2d mortgage	45	48
Atl'ta 6s, L.D.	109	111	E. T. Va. & Ga 1st consol 5s	75	80
Atl'ta 6s, S.D.	101	104	RAILROAD STOCKS.		
Atlanta 5s	107	109	Georgia	185	191
Augusta 7s	103	105	At. & Char	93	95
Macon 6s	110	112	Southwest'n	119	121
Columbus 5s	94	96	S. Carolina	5	10
ATLANTA BANK STOCKS.			Central	77	79
Atlanta Nat'l	200	—	Central deb	95	100
Merch's B'k	103	110	Aug. & Sav	119	121
B'k State Ga	120	150	A. & W. Pt	98	100
Gate City Nat	100	105	do. deb	103	105
RAILROAD BONDS.			C. C. & A.	80	85
Ga. R. 6s, 1897	109	111			

NEW YORK STOCKS.

Stocks as Reported at the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, March 29.—The general impression among stock exchange members early this morning was that the strike on the Gould system of roads had been settled definitely and absolutely, and when the market opened first prices showed decided gains. The advances ranged from ½ to nearly 2 per cent. There was a rush by shorts to cover and with purchasers for long account and for short time the excitement ran high. Before the end of the first hour it was whispered there was a hitch in railroad negotiations, and then followed Gould's explanation of Powderly's message to the strikers. Various complications shown in the news despatches were rung in, and at 3 o'clock the street was puzzled as to the exact status of affairs. The consequence was a hesitating market with a dropping tendency after 12 o'clock and decidedly weak in the latter part of the last hour, but a rally just before 3 made a firm closing. Quotations, which are small fractions to over 1 per cent higher than Saturday, the greatest gain being in Missouri Pacific, which shows an advance of 1⅝ per cent; Grangers and Vanderbilts are quiet; Coalers generally higher; Reading ½ per cent lower, and is the only active stock showing a loss. Sales 356,000 shares.

Exchange 486¼. Money 2@3. Sub-treasury balances; Coin, $128,109,000; currency $13,236,000. Governments dull; 4s 126¼; 3s 100¾. State bonds firm.

Ala. Class A 2 to 5	100½	Mobile & Ohio	12
do. Class B 5s	106	N. & C.	46
Ga. 6s	*100½	N. O. Pac. 1sts	61
Ga. 7s mortgage	*102¾	N. Y. Central	102¼
North Carolinas	85	Norfolk & W'n pre	28
do. new	22	Northern Pacific	24¾
do. funding	12	do. preferred	51¾
S. C. con. Brown	109	Pacific Mail	50½
Tennessee 6s	58	Reading	24½
Virginia 6s	*44	Rich. & Alleghany	5
Virginia consols	55	Richmond & Dan	75
Chesap'ke & Ohio	10	Rich & W. P. Ter'l	31⅛
Chicago & N. W.	106⅛	Rock Island	125⅛
do. preferred	138	St. Paul	87⅜
Del. & Lack	129⅜	do. preferred	119
Erie	26⅛	Texas Pacific	11⅛
East Tenn	2¾	Union Pacific	46¼
Lake Shore	82¼	N. J. Central	49⅛
L. & N.	39¼	Missouri Pacific	106¼
Memphis & Char	82	Western Union	66⅞

*Bid. ‡Ex-dividend. †Offered. §Asked.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, March 29, 1886.

New York—There was a slight depression in the market today with dull tone prevailing. Spots, middling 9⅛c.

Net receipts two days 27,004 bales, against 7,238 bales last year; exports 28,901 bales; last year 20,452 bales; stock 875,712 bales; last year 686,327 bales.

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures in New York today:

	Opening	Closing
March	9.05@ 9.09	9.05@......
April	9.06@......	9.03@ 9.01
May	9.20@......	9.13@ 9.14
June	9.30@......	9.24@ 9.25
July	9.38@......	9.33@ 9.34
August	9.45@ 9.46	9.41@ 9.42
September	9.30@ 9.34	9.27@ 9.29
October	9.19@......	9.12@ 9.13
November	9.13@......	9.08@ 9.09

Closed dull but steady; sales 75,400 bales.

Local—Cotton steady at the following quotations: Good middling 9⅛c; middling 8¾c; strict low middling 8½c; low middling 8¼c; strict good ordinary 8c; good ordinary 7¾c; ordinary 7½c; middling stains 8c; tinges 8¼c.

The following is our statement of receipts and shipments for to-day:

RECEIPTS.

By wagon	6
Air-Line Railroad	16
Georgia Railroad	17
Central Railroad	26
Western and Atlantic Railroad	5
West Point Railroad	21
E. Tenn. Va. & Ga. Railroad	23
Georgia Pacific Railroad	—
Total	114
Receipts previously	155,610
Total	155,724
Stock September 1	433
Grand total	156,157

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments today	200
Shipments previously	118,882
Local consumption previously	6,787
Total	125,869
Actual stock on hand	30,288

The following is our comparative statement:

Receipts today	114
Same day last year	47
Showing an increase of	67
Receipts since September 1	155,724
Same time last year	168,605
Showing a decrease of	12,881

NEW YORK, March 29—C. L. Green & Co., in their report on cotton futures today, say: It was an extremely dull market and barren of important features. The bulls bid prices a trifle at the opening, but secured no support, and under absolute absence of demand, rates generally settled off, closing tamely a fraction below Saturday with only room trading to fix rates. Foreign advices were generally unpropitious, and port receipts proved unexpectedly large.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, March 29—12:15 p. m.—Cotton, moderate business; middling uplands 4 15-16; middling Orleans 5; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 12,000; American 11,800; uplands low middling clause March 4 57-64; April and May delivery 4 57-64, 4 58-64; May and June delivery 4 59-64, 4 60-64; June and July delivery 4 62-64, 4 63-64; July and August delivery 5 1-64; August and September delivery 5 3-64; September and October delivery 5 2-64; futures opened steady.

LIVERPOOL, March 29—2:00 p.m.—Sales of American 8,400 bales; uplands low middling clause March delivery 4 58-64, value; March and April delivery 4 58-64, value; April and May delivery 4 58-64, value; May and June delivery 4 60-64, buyers; June and July delivery 4 63-64, buyers; July and August delivery 5 1-64, buyers; August and September delivery 5 4-64, buyers; September and October delivery 5 2-64, buyers; futures easy.

LIVERPOOL, March 29—5:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause March delivery 4 57-64, sellers; March and April delivery 4 57-64, sellers; April and May delivery 4 57-64, sellers; May and June delivery 4 59-64, buyers; June and July delivery 4 62-64, sellers; July and August delivery 5, buyers; August and September delivery 5 3-64, value; September and October delivery 5 1-64, buyers; futures closed easy.

NEW YORK, March 29—Cotton easy; sales 118 bales; middling uplands 9⅛; middling Orleans 9 7-16; net receipts 41; gross 4,652; consolidated net receipts 15,440; exports to Great Britain 5,924; to continent 6,895.

GALVESTON, March 29—Cotton dull; middling 8⅞; net receipts 1,094 bales; gross 1,094; sales 100; stock 31,629; exports to Great Britain 1,937, coastwise 6,263.

NORFOLK, March 29—Cotton steady; middling 8⅞; net receipts 3,875 bales; gross 3,875; stock 32,027; sales 516; exports coastwise 135.

BALTIMORE, March 29—Cotton very quiet; middling 9⅛; net receipts 1,135 bales; gross 1,275; sales —; stock 29,491; sales to spinners —; exports to Great Britain 2,596; coastwise 231.

BOSTON, March 29—Cotton quiet; middling 9¼; net receipts 344 bales; gross 1,893; sales none; stock 6,310.

WILMINGTON, March 29—Cotton steady; middling 8⅝; net receipts 117 bales; gross 147; sales none; stock 5,274.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29—Cotton dull; middling 9 7-16; net receipts 113 bales; gross 141; sales none; stock 18,451.

SAVANNAH, March 29—Cotton quiet; middling 8⅝; net receipts 2,047 bales; gross 2,043; sales 350; stock 38,623; exports coastwise 163.

NEW ORLEANS, March 29—Cotton quiet; middling 8⅝; net receipts 3,865 bales; gross 4,934; sales 2,000; stock 313,328; exports coastwise 4,579.

MOBILE, March 29—Cotton dull; middling 8⅝; net receipts 842 bales; gross 866; sales 200; stock 37,014; exports coastwise 1,156.

MEMPHIS, March 29—Cotton dull; middling 8¾; net receipts 162 bales; shipments 2,932; sales 900; stock 108,435.

AUGUSTA, March 29—Cotton easier; middling 8⅝; net receipts 132 bales; shipments —; sales 292.

CHARLESTON, March 29—Cotton nominal; middling 8⅞; net receipts 1,452 bales; gross 1,452; sales 200; stock 50,890; exports coastwise 2,359.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Features of the Speculative Movement in Grain and Produce.

Special to The Constitution.

CHICAGO, March 29—The temper was rather strong on the curb this morning, and there was a feeling that wheat would advance sharply on the report that the railroad strike was at an end. Cables came in very weak, however, and it was reported that a settlement of the railway strike had not been reached, which served to make a weaker tone. The market started at 81⅝c for May, but offerings were very large, and prices broke off quite steadily to 81c, rallied a trifle, but fell off again to 80⅝c. A report of an improved export demand and moderately large clearings caused a reaction to 81⅛c, and the market closed at 1 o'clock at 81 5-16c. In the afternoon prices dropped again to 80⅝c, where it closed for the day.

There was an easier feeling in both corn and oats, and the closing figures were slightly under those of Saturday.

Mess pork was considerably easier, closing 2½c under Saturday.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, March 29, 1886.

The following quotations indicate the fluctuations on the Chicago board of trade today:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing
WHEAT.				
March	76⅛	76½	76⅛	76⅛
PORK.				
March	9 45	9 45	9 30	9 30
CLEAR RIB SIDES.				
March	5 20	5 20	5 15	5 15

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, March 29—Flour—Best patent $6.25@$6.50; extra fancy $5.00@$5.75; fancy $5.25@$5.50; extra family $4.90@$5.00; choice family $4.25@$4.50; family $4.00@$4.25; extra $3.75@$4.00. Wheat—No. 2 red $1.04@$1.06; No. 3 do. $1.00. Bran—Large sacks $1.00; small $1.05. Corn meal—Plain 56c; bolted 56; pea meal $1.10. Grits—$3.25. Corn—No. 2 white Tennessee 55c; No. 2 white mixed 55c; No. 2 mixed 51c. Oats—Red rust proof 60c; No. 2 mixed 45. Hay—Choice timothy, large bales, $1.00; small bales $1.00; No. 1, large bales, 95c; small bales 95c; clover 90c; wheat straw baled 75c. Peas—Stock $1.10.

BALTIMORE, March 29—Flour firm and steady; Howard street and western superfine $2.75@$3.25; extra $3.50@$4.10; family $4.35@$5.00; city mills superfine $2.75@$3.25; extra $3.50@$4.15; Rio brands $4.62@$4.87. Wheat, southern steady; western lower and dull; southern red 95@96; amber 97@99; No. 1 Maryland 95@96; No. 2 western winter red spot 92@92¾. Corn, southern easy and slow; western lower and quiet; southern white 45@46½; yellow 44@44½.

NEW YORK, March 29—Flour, southern steady; common to fair extra $3.35@$3.75; good to choice $3.90@$5.45. Wheat, spot steady; ungraded red 95@95½; No. 2 red 94¼@94⅝; May 93¾@94⅝. Corn, spot steady; ungraded 43@45; No. 2 44½@46 in elevator. Oats dull and heavy; No. 2 36½. Hops quiet; common to choice 7@15.

ST. LOUIS, March 29—Flour unchanged; family $3.25@$3.35; choice $3.80@$3.90; patent $5.10@$5.40. Wheat active and easier; No. 2 red cash 83½; May 89¾@90⅝. Corn fairly active but weak; No. 2 mixed cash 34; May 34⅞@35¼. Oats very dull and easier; No. 2 mixed cash 30½@30¾.

CHICAGO, March 29—Flour unchanged; southern $4.40@$4.85. Wheat weaker; No. 2 March and April 75⅛@76½; May 80@81⅝; No. 2 spring 76⅛@79½. Corn easier; cash 35⅛@35⅜; March and April 35¼@35⅜; May 35⅞. Oats dull and easy; No. 2 cash 92½; March and April 27; May 30¼@31.

CINCINNATI, March 29—Flour easy; family $3.90@$4.10; fancy $4.40@$4.60. Wheat dull; No. 2 red 87@88½. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 mixed 37. Oats lower; No. 2 mixed 31¼.

LOUISVILLE, March 29—Grain steady. Wheat, No. 2 red 92. Corn, No. 2 new mixed 38; do. white 39. Oats, new No. 2 mixed 32½.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, March 29—Coffee—Fancy Rio 11@11½; choice 9½@10½; prime 9½@10, fair 9@9½; ordinary 8½@9c. Sugar—Cut loaf, bbls. and halves 7¼c; powdered, bbls. and halves, 7½c; standard granulated 6⅞c; standard A 6⅝c; off A 6¼; white extra C 6⅛c; yellow C 5¾c. Syrups—New Orleans fancy kettle 45c; choice kettle 43c; prime kettle 30@35c; choice centrifugal 35c; primecut 28@30c; fair do. 20@25c; fancy sugar syrup 45c; do. choice 40c; do. prime 27@30. Teas—Black 35@60; green 35@60. Nutmegs 75c. Cloves 25c. Allspice 10c. Cinnamon 25c. Sago 50c. African ginger 14c. Mace 80c. Pepper 19c. Crackers—Milk 7c; Boston butter 7½c; pearl oyster 6¼c; X soda 4¼c; XXX do. 5c. Candy—Assorted stick 9c. Mackerel—No. 1 bbls. $6.50; No. 3 bbls $6.50; ½ bbls. $3.50; kits 50; pails 55. Soap $2.00@$5.00 ℔ 100 cakes. Candles—Full weight 12½. Matches—Round wood, ℔ gross, $1.13; ℔ 200, $1.75; ℔ 300, $3.50; ℔ 400, $4.50. Soda, in kegs, 4½c; in boxes, 5⅝c. Rice, choice imported, 6; prime, 5½; fair, 4½. Salt—Virginia, 80c. Cheese—Full cream, 12½c; factory, 9@10c.

NEW ORLEANS, March 29—Coffee firm; Rio cargoes, common to prime 6½@10. Sugar dull and a shade lower; Louisiana open kettle choice 5; prime to strictly prime 4⅞; common to good common 4¼; good fair 4¾; inferior 2@3¼; Louisiana centrifugals, off white to choice 6@6⅛; prime yellow clarified 5⅝. Molasses, Louisiana open kettle choice 26@28; strictly prime to good prime 32; prime 20@22; good common 18@14; centrifugal, prime to strictly prime 16@30; common to good common 13. Rice, Louisiana ordinary to prime 3¼@5½.

NEW YORK, March 29—Coffee, fair Rio spot nominal. Sugar steadier and quiet; fair to good refining 4 13-16@5; refined, C 5@5⅛; extra C 5¼@5¼; white extra C 5⅝; yellow 4¾@5; off A 5⅞; mould A 6⅛; standard A 5 13-16; confectioners A 6⅜; cut loaf and crushed 6¾; powdered 6 11-16@6¾; granulated 6¼; Cubes 6 11-16@6¾. Molasses dull; 50-test 18. Rice steady; domestic 4@7.

CINCINNATI, March 29—Sugar active; hards refined 7@7½; New Orleans 5@5¾.

CHICAGO, March 29—Sugar steady; standard A 6½; granulated 7⅛.

Provisions.

ST. LOUIS, March 29—Provisions very dull and easy. Pork $10.25. Lard 5.65. Bulk meats, loose lots, long clear 5.25; short ribs 5.35; short clear 5.50; boxed lots, long clear 5⅛; short rib —; short clear 5⅛. Bacon, long clear 5.65@5 70; short ribs 5.85@5.90; short clear 5.80@6.00; hams 8½@11.

CHICAGO, March 29—Provisions, mess pork active but weaker: cash, March and April $9.40@$9.50; May $9.47½@$9.62½. Lard easier; cash, March and April 5.90@5.92½; May 5.95@6.00. Boxed meats steady; dry salted shoulders 3.95@4.00; short rib 5.30@5.32½; short clear 5.55@5.60.

LOUISVILLE, March 29—Provisions quiet and lower. Bacon, clear rib 5.80; sides 6.00; shoulders 4¼. Bulk meats, clear ribs 5.40; clear sides 5.60; shoulders 4. Mess pork $10.75. Hams, sugar-cured 9½@10. Lard, choice leaf 7¾@8.

CINCINNATI, March 29—Pork dull at $10.00. Lard quiet at 5.90. Bulk meats dull; shoulders 3⅝; short ribs 5.35. Bacon easy; shoulders 4⅜; short ribs 6; short clear 6.10.

ATLANTA, March 29—Bulk clear rib sides 6c. Sugar-cured hams, 10 ℔ average, 10½c; do. 14 ℔ average 10c. Lard—Leaf tierces, refined 6¾c.

NEW YORK, March 29—Pork dull and weak; new mess spot $11.00. Middles dull; long clear 5⅝. Lard 4@5 points lower; western steam spot 6.37@6.39.

Naval Stores.

WILMINGTON, March 29—Turpentine quiet at 36⅛; rosin firm; strained 82½; good strained 87½; tar firm at $1.15; crude turpentine firm; hards $1.15; yellow dip and virgin $2.25.

SAVANNAH, March 29—Turpentine firm at 35@35½; sales 200 barrels; rosin quiet; strained and good strained $1.15@$1.25; sales — barrels.

CHARLESTON, March 29—Turpentine nominal; rosin, strained 85; good strained 90.

NEW YORK, March 29—Rosin firm at $1.05@$1.07½; turpentine dull at 41.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

ATLANTA, March 29—Apples—$2.00@3.00 ℔ bbl. Lemons—$3.00@$3.25 ℔ box. Oranges—$3.25@$3.25 ℔ box. Cocoanuts—3½@4c. Pineapples—None. Bananas — $1.00@$2.00. Figs — 16@18c. Raisins—℔ box $2.75; new London $3.75; ½ box $1.75; ¼ box 90c. Currants—7½@8c. Cranberries—60c ℔ gal; $14 ℔ bbl, California Pears $5.00 ℔ box. Citron—15@40c. Almonds — 20c. Pecans — 12c. Brazils—10c. Filberts—15@16c. Walnuts—16c. Dried Fruit—Peaches 2@3c; apples 2c.

Hardware.

ATLANTA, March 29—Market steady. Horse shoes $4.00; mule-shoes $5.00; horse-shoe nails 12½@20c. Iron-bound hames $3.50. Trace-chains 30@70c. Ames' shovels $9.50. Spades $13.00. Well buckets $3.75. Cotton rope 15c. Swede iron 5c rolled (or merchant bar) 2½ rate. Cast-steel 15c Nails $2.75. Glidden barbed wire, galvanized, ℔ ℔ 6c; painted 5c. Powder, rifle, $3.00; blasting $2.75. Bar-lead 7c; shot $1.50.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, March 29—Eggs—10½@11½c. Butter—Jersey 25c; Tennessee 15@20c. Poultry—Hens 25@27c; chickens 18@20c; cocks 15c; ducks 22½@25c. Dressed Poultry—Chickens 10@12c; turkeys 15@16c. Irish potatoes—$2.50@$2.75 ℔ bbl. Sweet Potatoes—65@75c. Honey—Strained 6@7c; in the comb 12½c. Onions—3.00. Cabbage—2@2½c; Florida 3@3½c.

Live Stock

ATLANTA, March 29—There are enough mules and horses on the market to supply the demands. Mules—14 to 14½ hands $90@$110; 14½ to 15 hands $110@$135. Horses—plug $65@$90; drive $125@$175.

CINCINNATI, March 29—Hogs firm; common and light $3 50@$4.35; packing and butchers $4.15@$4.60.

Miscellaneous.

ATLANTA, March 29—Leather—Steady; G. D. 22@25c; P. D. 21@23; best 25@28c; whiteoak sole 36@40c; harness leather 30@33c; black upper 35@40c.

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SARAH JANE TIMMONS, VS. STEPHEN MILLER Timmons—Libel for divorce in superior court of Fulton county, Ga., spring term, 1886—The sheriff having made return that the defendant in the above entitled cause cannot be found in Fulton county; and it appearing further, that said defendant resides out of the state of Georgia:

It is therefore ordered, that service be perfected on said defendant by the publication of this order once a month, for four months, prior to the next fall term of this court, in the Atlanta Constitution, a newspaper published in Fulton county, Georgia.

J. C. JENKINS,
By the Court, Libellant's Attorney.
MARSHAL J. CLARKE, Judge.

A true extract from the minutes of Fulton Superior Court, this January 29th, 1886.

C. H. STRONG, Clerk.

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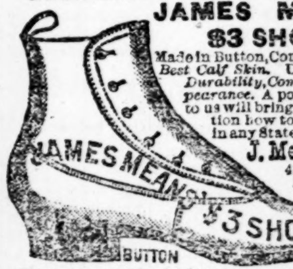

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NORTHBOUND—NO. 3 EXPRESS—DAILY.

Leave Atlanta	7 50 am
Arrive Dalton	11 40 am
" Chattanooga	1 00 pm

Stops at all important stations.

NO. 1 EXPRESS—DAILY.

Leaves Atlanta	1 30 pm
Arrive Dalton	5 16 pm
" Chattanooga	7 00 pm

NO. 14. ROME EXPRESS—Daily Except Sundays.

Leaves Atlanta	3 40 pm
Arrive Rome	6 50 pm

Stops at all way stations and by signals.

No. 17 Marietta Express—Daily Except Sundays.

Leaves Atlanta	4 45 pm
Arrives Marietta	5 43 pm

Stops at all way stations and by signals.

NO. 11 EXPRESS—DAILY.

Leaves Atlanta	11 00 pm
Arrives Chattanooga	4 30 am

NO. 19 KENNESAW EXPRESS—DAILY.

Leaves Atlanta	5 55 pm
Arrives Dalton	10 02 pm
Arrives Chattanooga	11 31 pm

Stops at all important stations when signalled.

THROUGH CAR ARRANGEMENTS.

No. 1 has Pullman palace cars and Mann Boudoir cars Jacksonville to Cincinnati without change.

No. 3 has Pullman palace sleeping cars, Jacksonville to St. Louis via Savannah, Atlanta, Nashville and Evansville.

No. 14 runs solid to Rome.

No. 11 has Pullman sleeper Atlanta to Chattanooga.

No. 19 has through first class coaches Atlanta to Little Rock without change via McKenzie and Pullman sleeper Atlanta to Nashville without change.

SOUTHBOUND.
NO. 4 EXPRESS—DAILY.

Leaves Chattanooga	8 55 am
Leave Dalton	10 32 am
Arrive Atlanta	2 25 pm

Stops at all important way stations.

NO. 2 EXPRESS—DAILY.

Leave Chattanooga	1 15 pm
Arrive Atlanta	6 37 pm

NO. 12 EXPRESS—DAILY.

Leaves Chattanooga	1 00 am
Arrive Atlanta	5 51 am

Stops at all important way stations.

NO. 14 ROME EXPRESS—Daily Except Sundays.

Leave Rome	7 55 am
Arrive Atlanta	11 05 am

Stops at all way stations and by signals.

No. 17 Marietta Express—Daily Except Sundays.

Leaves Marietta	7 30 am
Arrive Atlanta	8 30 am

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No. 12 has Pullman sleeper Chattanooga to Atlanta, and Pullman sleepers Nashville to Atlanta, and through coach Little Rock to Atlanta without change.

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Office General Manager,
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Commencing Sunday, 22d proximo, the following passenger schedule will be operated:
Trains run by 90th meridian time.

FAST LINE.
NO 27 WEST-DAILY.

Leave Augusta	7 40 am
Leave Washington	7 20 am
Leave Athens	7 45 am
Leave Gainesville	5 55 am
Arrive Atlanta	1 00 pm

NO. 28 EAST-DAILY.

Leave Atlanta	2 45 pm
Leave Gainesville	5 55 am
Arrive Athens	7 40 pm
Arrive Washington	7 35 pm
Arrive Augusta	8 15 pm

DAY PASSENGER TRAINS.

NO. 2 EAST-DAILY.		NO. 1 WEST-DAILY.	
L've Atlanta	8 00 am	L've Augusta	10 50 am
Ar. Gainesville	8 25 pm	" Macon	7 10 am
" Athens	5 30 pm	" Milledgeville	9 38 am
" Washington	2 20 pm	" Washington	11 20 am
" Milledgeville	4 43 pm	" Athens	9 00 am
" Macon	6 15 pm	Ar. Gainesville	8 25 pm
" Augusta	3 35 pm	" Atlanta	5 40 pm

NIGHT EXPRESS AND MAIL.

NO. 4 EAST-DAILY.		NO. 3 WEST-DAILY.	
L've Atlanta	8 15 pm	L've Augusta	9 45 pm
Ar. Augusta	5 50 am	Ar. Atlanta	6 45 am

COVINGTON ACCOMMODATION.

L've Atlanta	5 50 pm	L've. Covington	5 40 am
Decatur	6 26 pm	L've Decatur	7 25 am
Ar. Covington	8 10 pm	Ar. Atlanta	7 55 am

DECATUR TRAIN,
(Daily except Sundays.

L've Atlanta	9 35 am	L've Decatur	10 10 am
Ar. Decatur	10 05 am	Ar. Atlanta	10 40 am

CLARKSTON TRAIN.

L've Atlanta	1 25 pm	L've Clarkston	2 36 pm
L've Decatur	1 47 pm	L've Decatur	3 01 pm
Ar. Clarkston	2 12 pm	Ar. Atlanta	3 30 pm

Trains Nos. 2, 1, 4 and 3 will, if signaled, stop at any regular schedule flag station.

No connection for Gainesville on Sundays.

Train No. 27 will stop at and receive passengers to and from the following stations only: Grovetown, Berzelia, Harlem, Dearing, Thompson, Norwood, Barnett, Crawfordville, Union Point, Greensboro, Madison, Rutledge, Social Circle, Covington, Conyers, Stone Mountain and Decatur. These trains make close connection for all points east, southeast, west, southwest, north and northwest, and carry through sleepers between Atlanta and Charleston.

Train No. 28 will stop at and receive passengers to and from the following stations only: Grovetown, Berzelia, Harlem, Dearing, Thompson, Norwood, Barnett, Crawfordville, Union Point, Greensboro, Madison, Rutledge, Social Circle, Covington, Conyers, Lithonia, Stone Mountain and Decatur.

No. 28 stops at Union Point for supper.

Connects at Augusta for all points east and southeast.

J. W. GREEN, Gen'l Manager.
E. R. DORSEY, Gen'l. Pass. Agent.

NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
ATHENS, GA., Jan. 18th, 1886.

Commencing Monday, January 18th, 1886, the following schedule will operate on this road. Trains run by 75th meridian time—one hour faster than Athens time.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.	No. 53	No
Leave Athens	8:45 a m	5:00 p m
Arrive at Harmony Grove	9:40 a m	6:07 p m
Arrive at Lulu	10:53 a m	7:30 p m
Arrive at Atlanta	1:40 p m	10:40 p
Arrive at Clarkville	1:00 p m	
Arrive at Tallulah Falls	1:55 p m	

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.	No. 50.	No. 5
Leave Tallulah Falls	8:00 a m	
Arrive Clarkesville	8:45 a m	
Leave Atlanta	8:40 am	5:45 p m
Leave Lula	11:10 am	8:35 p m
Arrive Harmony Grove	12:20 pm	9:45 p m
Arrive at Athens	1:35 pm	10:45 p m

Close connections made at Lula with passenger trains on Richmond and Danville railroad, both east and west. Ample time for supper at Lula on evening trains. Superb sleeping car accommodations. The shortest and quickest route between Athens and all points north, east and west.

H. R. BERNARD, Superintendent.
W. CHEARS, Gen. Pass. Agent.

HE CONSTITUTION.

VENTS FOR TO-DAY, MARCH 30.

TING—
OVERNOR'S HORSE GUARD, AT CONCORDIA HALL TONIGHT.

THROUGH THE CITY.

il Paragraphs Caught on the Fly by the Constitution Reporters..

ERAL BUGS.—The CONSTITUTION has ived several of the strange bugs that re ly appeared about Raleigh, N. C. They hard-looking customers.

STILL ON TRIAL.—The case of Jones vs. zzell is still on trial in the superior court, the case promises to consume all of to-day perhaps tomorrow.

TEALING PROVISIONS.—Sunday night some ef entered Mr. Fillmore Goodwyn's resi nce, 99 Terry street, and stole about twenty llars' worth of provisions from the pantry.

DOING DAWSON.—Deputy Collector Ware as been doing up Dawson county, and succeded arresting John Lane and seizing his still. ane was bound over before Commissioner aston at Gainesville.

RDERED REMOVED.—Yesterday the ordi heard the case of Colonel L. P. Grant vs. A. D. Bellamy, charged with obstructing a vate way. The obstruction was ordered moved, after hearing the evidence.

A JUDGE REAPPOINTED.—Yesterday Gov nor McDaniel reappointed Hon. James M. llah to be judge of the county court of Chat oga county. The appointment is to last un the next meeting of the general assembly.

E MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.—The ladies gentlemen who feel an interest in the morial day ceremonies will meet in the rkham house parlors, at four o'clock to row afternoon. A good attendance is de d.

TEEN AND COST.—Major Adams, the who broke up his furniture and whip d his wife Sunday morning, was given a rial in police court yesterday morning and was fined fifteen dollars and costs by Judge Anderson.

THE HORSE GUARD.—There will be a meeting of the Governor's Horse Guard at Concordia hall tonight, at which important business will be attended to. One matter to be attended to will be to ascertain what ladies and gentlemen will want to go to Savannah. There will also be a drill.

WHO WON IT.—The house and lot raffled by th Sisters of Mercy at the Kimball House night was won by Messrs. A. F. Pickert, . Whitesides, R. M. Cheshire and an un wn gentleman in Augusta, each gentleman wing forty-four. These gentlemen will either throw it off or sell out.

LL WELL IN KENTUCKY.—Yesterday Gov or McDaniel received a circular from the vernor of Kentucky, announcing that pleu pneumonia no longer existed among the cattle in Kentucky, and asking that any existing quarantine be raised. Georgia did not quarantine against the Kentucky cattle.

ADJUDGED A LUNATIC.—Yesterday Robert Badger, the squint-eyed negro boy, was carried before Ordinary Calhoun, and after hearing e evidence against him, was adjudged a lunatic. Badger is young in years but is old in sin, He has been implicated in many of the robberies and burglaries committed in Atlanta. He has been in the asylum once before.

DIED IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—Mr. Theodore ayton Egleston died yesterday in Aiken, .. where he had been for a short time. . Egleston has been in poor health for some e, but his death was not thought of. Private telegrams reached Atlanta yesterday telling of the death. The remains will reach At today. Mr. Egleston was twenty-three of age and was universally liked.

GOOD RAID.—Deputy Collector Colquitt, ith several of the best men, made a raid into Heard county Saturday and captured three men and three stills. William and Hugh Hendrix, brothers, were found at one still and Dick Benefield at another. Mr. Colquitt says if the stills had not been so close to each other he could have done better work The three men were bound over. He reports the woods s being full of them.

DEATH OF MRS. S. G. GAULDING.—At 10 o'clock yesterday morning Mrs. Sallie G. Gaulding breathed her last. The deceased was quite an aged lady, being in her eighty rth year. She was the mother of Mr. H. G. w and Mrs. J. C. McMillan. She had been ied four times. The funeral services will ake place at Payne's chapel this morning at 1 o'clock. Mrs. Gaulding was a consistent member of the church.

THE CITY COURT.—This court was engaged yesterday in the trial of the case of James Johnson vs. the Bradstreet agency. It appears that this commercial agency had reported Johnson as having mortgaged his property, his habits were bad, and that if he did not reform soon he could not attend to his business. hey warned correspondents to be careful. Johnson sues the Bradsteeet agency for five ousand dollars damages for libel.

LLING WHISKY ON SUNDAY.—Magnus & ower, druggists on Decatur street, at street, will appear in police court this ning to answer the charge of retailing ituous and malt liquors on the Sabbath Patrolman Reeves will handle the prose n and produce the witnesses by whom he ts to sustain his case. The patrolman s that the firm sold liquor to three dif t persons during the day Sunday, and h n his possession a bottle of whisky which h ys the firm sold.

BROKEN LEG.—Mr. Floyd Merchant, a mber of the Gate City Guard, broke his t leg in two places last night. Mr. Merc t was at the Gate City Guard armory ing on the trapeze, when he slipped and f The fall was a bad one, and resulted in acture of the leg in two places just above th nkle. Dr. Borcheim, the company's sur was on hand and rendered the necessary a n. Mr. Merchant was conveyed to his ro on Loyd street, where he was resting qu y at midnight.

E CORONER'S INQUEST.—The Julia Lock ju of inquest met yesterday afternoon in B en & Patterson's undertaking rooms. S l witnesses were present to testify in the ca but Coroner Haynes was unable to be t and the jury adjourned until this orning at half past ten, when it will meet in e grand jury room in the county court se. Fully twenty of the most reputable successful physicians were present to ify as experts in the case. The evidence y will probably put a new appearance n the affair.

E IS CHARGED WITH LARCENY—Charles Miller, who has been connected with the ted States marshal's office for a long time, arrested last night by Patrolman Moss. ler is charged with larceny. A man ed Daniel, from Cherokee county, is the plainant. Daniel asserts that Miller stole rse containing twenty-five dollars from while he was drunk. After Miller reached ce headquarters Stationhouse Keeper Ryan d thirteen dollars and ninety-five cents n his pockets, and a knife. Daniel identified ife as his property, and garnisheed the in the stationhouse keeper's hands. was locked up.

T PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—At this Sunday morning, after a grand sermon tenderness and Christian thought, the Dr. Barnett, told his people he wanted for foreign missions and other general of the church, together with the means ying on mission work and a free day among the destitute near the Exposi ills. He said he was a poor beggar, but never asked this church for an amount ey but what they gave it to him. In a inutes over $1,100 were contributed. Dr. ett's people love him so that there is ely a person in the congregation who ld not respond to an appeal made by him adily as if made by an own brother.

RAISING ASSESSMENTS.

A CHARGE THAT FAITH HAS NOT BEEN KEPT.

A Talk With Mr. Sam Inman—Mr. W. A. Moore and Mr. M. C. Kiser Speak Out—What the Assessors Say—A Talk With the Mayor—Mr. Julius Brown Says it is an Outrage, Etc.

The article in Sunday's CONSTITUTION on raising the assessment on city property has been the general topic of discussion since it appeared. It has been difficult to ascertain exactly why the raise was made. It is claimed in the first place that it is done because prohibition will diminish the revenue after the first of July. On the other hand, Major Cook, chairman of the assessment board, announced last October, before the prohibition election, his intention to raise the assessment about two million dollars, as central property was not assessed high enough. This statement was published and was answered by the prohibition committee, which claimed that Major Cook was joking. It is claimed that Mr. Castleberry has had much to do with raising the assessment, as he considers his oath as assessor to oblige him to assess every piece of property at what he believes to be its real value. We print below some opinions which will be read with interest.

A TALK WITH MR. S. M. INMAN.

Mr. S. M. Inman said: "I am exceedingly sorry to see the assessments raised. If there was any possible way out of it, the old assessments would have been full enough for this year. The assessors are under oath and, of course, have followed what they thought were the obligations of their oaths, but, if it is in the power of the council to remedy it, they could do no wiser thing than to restore the assessments of last year, except in cases here and there where the increase or depreciation is not a matter of dispute.

"It is charged on the one hand that the prohibitionists are responsible for the increase; on the other hand, that the anti-prohibitionists inspired it to help their cause. I do not believe either; but that the assessors followed what they understood to be their duty, and it rests with the council to relieve the people.

"I understood that the prohibitionists went into the campaign with the pledge that the taxes would not be increased, and that Mayor Hillyer announced publicly that an increase would not be necessary. The increased assessments, outside of improvements, only give an additional revenue of some $14,000, and it would be better to cramp the different expenditures each a little than to lay this tax; or, even pave less streets, though I think paving is all important.

"If the prohibitionists are held responsible it looks like bad faith on their part, and will be used against them in every other city where the people are trying to secure prohibition.

"Personally, I am not injured; and, if the step which was taken demands more taxation, I am willing cheerfully to bear my part; but I think good faith with what people expected ought to be kept."

WHAT MR. MOORE THINKS.

Mr. W. A. Moore said: "I just returned home a day or two ago and have not given the matter much thought. I heard from pretty good authority that they have assessed our store about $20,000 more than last year. If this is so, we will not pay it if we can possibly help ourselves. We do not feel that the assessors acted right with us when we were building. They assessed us $20,000 over the amount of improvements and when we called their attention to the fact they said that they would make it all right in their next assessment. When time for the next assessment came there was a new set of assessors and the matter was not adjusted. Last year we were assessed every dollar that our store would bring if it was sold on the easiest of terms, and if they have added anything to that amount, and I hear they have, whatever they have added is just that much more than is right. As I said before, I have just returned to the city, and do not know the popular views on the subject, but I suppose this raise in assessments is levied to cover the deficit which will occur when the city ceases to issue licenses in consequence of prohibition."

"Do you believe property ought to be assessed to its full value?"

"Well, in larger cities property is not assessed to its full value. The city of New York, for instance, only pays on about two-thirds of the full value, but for cities the size of Atlanta the full value is not too much. I think, however, with perhaps a few exceptions, that last year's assessment covered the full value. Of course here and there may be found a building that will bear raising a little, but my opinion is that these are the exceptions. The business men are the ones who will suffer after all, for the more tax the real estate owner has to pay the more will he increase the rent of his tenants, and business is at a point just now that will not admit of any unnecessary or illegitimate burdens."

MR. KISER'S VIEWS.

Mr. M. C. Kiser said: "I do not care to say anything for publication, but I am willing to abide by what the assessors say. I take into consideration the fact that they are sworn officers, and by their oath they bind themselves to assess each man's property at what they consider its intrinsic value, and if they have raised the assessments on central property I think they acted from conscientious motives. I would not be surprised if they have assessed my property at an advance of $20,000, but if they have I will pay it."

"Is it your opinion that prohibition had anything to do with the action of the assessors?"

"I do not see how prohibition could possibly have anything to do with it. The fact that the city will not have the revenue derived from liquor license after July 1st could in no way influence the assessors to fix a fictitious or unreal value on the taxable property. You forget that I have already said the assessors are sworn to value the property at its real worth. To say that they valued property at more than its real worth would be the same as to say that they had either perjured themselves or that they were incompetent judges of the value of property. I know of several instances where property was assessed and was afterwards put up for sale and brought considerably more than the amount at which it was assessed."

"Did the sales you have reference to occur after last year's assessment?"

"Yes, they did. I remember two sales in particular. One was the vacant lot on Decatur street near the library. It was assessed at $4,000 and was afterward put up for sale and brought $7,700, being bought in by Governor Brown. The other was Mr. John Holbrook's store on Whitehall street. It was assessed last year at $15,000, and when put up for sale it brought $25,000. I think when the people have looked into the matter they will come to the conclusion that the assessors have only raised where they felt themselves bound by their oath to raise."

WHAT THE ASSESSORS SAY.

When the tax assessors went to their office yesterday they were soon waited on by crowds of anxious people who wanted to see how much they had been raised. The office was a lively place for a while.

A CONSTITUTION reporter asked Major Cook, chairman of the board of assessors, what he had to say in reference to the increase. He said:

"I don't think it is necessary to say anything. The people of Atlanta know that the assessments on business property have been too low, and I am sure we have not put the assessments beyond the real values of the property."

"Was there any pressure from any quarter to have the board increase the assessments?"

"Not in the slightest degree. It is absurd to say any man or set of men could dictate to us what the assessments should be when we were acting under oath. The councilmen have not spoken to me on the subject. We are sworn to assess property faithfully and at its true value. The sales that have taken place recently sustain us."

"What about prohibition?"

"Prohibition had nothing whatever to do with our action."

Mr. Malone, who was adding up a column of figures, put down a five and carried a four and remarked:

"I would not give the snap of my finger for an official who would seek to dictate to us while we are under oath. It has not been done. We are sworn to return the property at its real value. Sales show that the assessments heretofore made were too low and we raised them, but we were careful to have a good margin. You cannot expect the board to return property below its value just because the city tax rate is a dollar and a half a hundred. The tax rate is no affair of ours. The city council can change the rate if it is too high, but it cannot be expected that we will make returns that are not true. There is but one thing for us to do, and that is to follow the line marked out by the oath we take. As for the matter of prohibition, I will say that two members of the board are for prohibition, and one voted anti-prohibition. I voted anti, and Major Cook and Captain Castleberry voted the other way. But I can truly say our views on prohibition had nothing to do with the assessment."

Captain Castleberry was not in the office, but he had previously stated to a CONSTITUTION reporter that the assessments were raised solely on the ground that previous assessments were too low.

Messrs. Malone and Cook both stated that Captain Castleberry had no more to do with raising the assessments than they had. They consider him a very fine judge of real estate values.

WHAT MAYOR HILLYER THINKS.

In the waterworks office last night, Mr. Culpepper was toasting his hands before the fire, Mr. Richards was telephoning the damp crowd at the waterworks, and Mayor Hillyer looked anxiously at the register that had dropped from fifty pounds pressure down to nothing.

"Don't ask me about storms and assessments both at the same time," said the mayor.

The newspaper man said it was a question of getting an interview or skipping the town.

The mayor thereupon drew from his pocket the following paper, showing the assessments for the last seven years:

1879	$13,131,815 00
1880	13,860,248 00
1881	14,721,833 00
1882	15,875,939 00
1883	18,263,682 69
1884	20,382,914 00
1885	21,023,370 00

"That," said the mayor, "is my answer to all questions on this subject. Those figures show that the assessment of city property has been increased every year, and in six years the gross increase has been $7,891,525.00. This year's assessment is not an unusual increase, and if there had not been a prohibition campaign to arouse feeling, you would not have heard any complaint. On the contrary we would have all been bragging about the prosperity of the city. What would the people say if the increase in values was limited to improvements? Is not the limited amount of store property in Atlanta constantly increasing in value? There is plenty of money seeking investment, and there is only a limited amount of the property. It is bound to go up."

"What about your promises not to raise the taxes?"

"I doubtless expressed the opinion that the city could manage its finances without any special increase on account of prohibition, and, as I understand it, no increase has been made with a view of straining up the income. The assessors made their estimates under oath, and had no pressure brought to bear on them in favor of the increase. If you will examine into the sales that have been made since prohibition, and look at the assessments that have been made, you will find that the assessors are right."

"Can the council interfere with the estimates of the assessors?"

"It has never been done, and I do not know that it could be done. I would not venture an opinion as to what the council will do, or will not do. I would not attempt to forestall the action of that body."

MR. GRAMLING'S VIEWS.

Alderman Gramling, chairman of the finance committee, was asked what he thought of the matter.

"I think," said he "that the tax assessors are very competent men and I believe they are conscientious. The sales that have been made show that they are right in their figures. Take Peachtree property. Take the Finch residence. It was assessed last year at $13,000. It was raised to $15,000 this year and has just sold for $16,800. The Philips place recently sold for $700 above the assessment. The Crane residence on Washington, was assessed at $13,000 and recently sold for $14,900. The Holbrook business property on Whitehall, was assessed last year at $15,000 and recently sold for $25,000. How can you blame the assessors when the cash talks so loudly in their favor?"

MR. JULIUS BROWN TALKS.

Mr. Julius L. Brown was asked what he thought of the increase in the assessments.

"It's an outrage," he said. "It is just what I expected, however, and just what I predicted. If you will read my fourth article published during the prohibition campaign you will see what I said at that time. If a city loses a revenue by adopting prohibition she has to make it up by some other means."

"What is your recollection of what the prohibitionists said?"

"They denied bitterly that the taxes would be raised."

"What do you think your father will say when he sees he has been raised to the extent of $84,000?"

"I have no idea."

The increased assessment on Senator Brown's property will cost the senator just a little over $100 per month.

DR. HAWTHORNE INTERVIEWED.

Dr. Hawthorne, the eagle orator of the campaign, was asked his opinion of the raise. He said:

"I think it is a good showing for the city, and a complete answer to the statements that real estate has gone down."

SUPPOSE IT HAD BEEN REVERSED.

A certain city official put it this way:

"Suppose the assessments had been cut down? Would not the anti-prohibitionists have said that property was off? It's a poor rule that won't work both ways."

THAT NINE-ACRE LOT.

The piece of property recently bought by Mr. John Stephens and his friends for $7,500, and which was assessed at $13,000, is said to be worth from $20,000 to $30,000. It is the nine acres between Jackson street and the Boulevard, where the street car stables once stood. A gentleman tells THE CONSTITUTION that he is ready to give $13,000 for the property if Mr. Stephens don't want it at $7,500. The piece can be cut up into seventy-two lots that, it is estimated, would sell for $500 each.

THEY VACATED.

The Lightning Causes a General Stampede in the Clerk's Office.

Yesterday afternoon during the rain storm, a flash of lightning cut a few capers in the office of the clerk of the superior court and caused a general stampede.

The electric flash came in on the water pipe, near which Colonel Tyler Cooper sat reading. His face turned the color of a pillow case, and, rising up, he uttered a faint "good evening" and walked out, leaving Major George Forbes sitting tailor-fashion on his desk making futile efforts to get Judge Strong to come down off the center counter. The two lady clerks were in deep distress, and hopped and skipped over the room. The telephone bell was ringing all the while, and Charlie Langford said:

"Mr. Forbes, the telephone is ringing."

"Let it ring," was the reply.

"Some one ought to answer it," said Charlie, as he hunted for his hat.

"I don't want to," said one of the ladies.

"I want to go home," said the other.

And by this time the scare was over, and the officials settled down to work.

Chosen by an immense majority—Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price only 25 cents.

Dressed turkeys ann chickens at Donehoo's.

If your druggist does not keep Moxie nerve food send to Moxie Co., Atlanta, for it; price, only 50c quart bottle.

Stamps for sale at Constitution Business office.

STILSON
JEWELER
RELIABLE GOODS FAIR DEALING AND BOTTOM PRICES.
53 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Georgia.

MY STOCK FOR SPRING AND SUMMER
IS COMPLETE IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.
FINE CLOTHING FOR MEN, BOYS AND CHILDREN
IN GREAT VARIETY.
The Largest Stock of Children's Suits in the City
GIVE ME A CALL.
LARGE LINE SAMPLES FOR SUITS TO ORDER.
GEORGE MUSE,
38 Whitehall street.

ASK FOR AND USE DRUMMOND'S HORSE SHOE
"J. T.," Big Chunk and Natural Leaf Tobacco,
AND DON'T YOU FORGET IT!
THE ONLY GENUINE NATURAL LEAF.
REISER & STERN, GUCKENHEIMER & SON, } SAVANNAH.
TOLLENS BROS., CHARLESTON, S. C.
LORRICK & LAWRENCE, COLUMBIA, S. C.
TANNER, CURIER & HEATH, ATLANTA.
M. J. O'BRIEN & CO., CHATTANOOGA, TENN.
H. W. PERRY & CO., BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
P. & G. T. DODD, ATLANTA.

BLANK BOOKS
Complete sets at bottom prices.
STATIONERY.
An elegant line of all styles.
PRAYERS AND HYMNALS
for Easter offerings at exceedingly low prices.
PICTURE FRAMES.
A new line of mouldings just received. Any size or style made to order. No fancy prices. Also a well selected stock of cabinet and card size frames very cheap.
ARTISTS' MATERIALS.
We have just added a complete assortment of Artists' Materials to our business, which we propose selling at prices never sold at before in this city. Stretchers made to order.
Give us a call and get our prices before purchasing elsewhere.
THORNTON & SELKIRK,
Successors to E. H. Thornton,
un muse n r m 28 Whitehall Street.

Money to Loan
On Atlanta Real Estate, in sums of
$1,000 to $3,000
—AT—
STRAIGHT EIGHT PER CT
FIVE YEARS TIME.
NO COMMISSION CHARGED
C. P. N. BARKER, 31½ Peachtree.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION.—Sirs, I do not certainly object to the proposed railroad to Columbus or any other road that may be projected from this point, but I notice a movement in Virginia which I think of more importance to Atlanta than the proposed Columbus road. There is a convention to be held very soon at Roanoke, Va., to discuss important railroad connections at that point, and they have suggested that Atlanta be represented. While we have no special interest in a new railroad from Roanoke to Lynchburg, there is a connection in which Atlanta ought to feel a deep interest—that is a road from Lexington to Salem, and from Salem to Asheville, and from there to Atlanta. We learn that the road from Lexington to Salem is already graded, and the road from Salem to Asheville, N. C., has been surveyed. Such a line to Atlanta would give us a more direct and shorter route to Baltimore than any other, and while making Baltimore a great terminus for southern trade would greatly promote the interest of Atlanta and the entire country south of us, increasing largely the northern travel through the city now threatening to be largely diverted through other channels, and causing an influx of trade as well as travel, not only from points south; but also from those undeveloped sections north of us, between Atlanta and Salem, especially in cattle, coal, breadstuff and minerals.

It has often been said that Baltimore, alone, could well afford to construct this great line of road to say nothing of other northern cities.

We hode our men of enlarged views will think of this road, and that the papers north of us friendly to this line, especially the Virginia papers, will give it their attention and proclaim its great advantage to the people north and south of Atlanta.

ENTERPRISE.

For pamphlet, railroad and commercial printing, the Constitution job office has unexcelled facilities.

Almost every one is troubled with nervousness in some form; to prove it only one bottle of the phenomenal Moxie Nerve Food, of which you hear your friends speak so highly, will convince you that you are ailing. Stop in at druggists on your way home, only 50c quart bottle.

Moxie will give you a vigorous appetite. Only 50c. quart bottle.

Moxie is as harmless as water. Druggists sell it.

—FOR THE—
BEST MEATS
—GO TO—
CLEMMONS' Market,
127
WHITEHALL (next to Milk Depot) Telephone 419

A
GOURD
FULL OF
GOLD WATCHES
In the Show Window of
D. N. FREEMAN & CO.
JEWELERS,
Sign of the Large Clock,
Cor. Whitehall and Alabama Streets, Atlanta, Ga.

Jas. A. Anderson & Co.

NEW SPRING STOCK
NOW OPEN!
Men and Boys' Clothing
COMPLETE
—IN EVERY—
DEPARTMENT!
You cannot afford to buy without seeing our new and elegant stock.
We Keep the Best Goods,
And will not be Undersold!
OUR TAILORING DEPARTMENT
The assortment is immense, with two of the best cutters in the south.
Goods sent out of the city on approval AND RETURN, EXPRESS PAID.

Small Profits, Quick Sales!
CASH PRICES!
As Announced by
Chas. C. Thorn, 118 Whitehall St.

13½ pounds Head rice	$1 00
14 pounds Granulated Sugar	1 00
50 pounds Grits (Hudnuts)	1 00
Dove Hams, per pound	11
10½ pounds O. K. Lard	1 00
12 Cans Tomatoes, standard brands	95
6 Cans Eagle Milk	1 00
Arbuckle's and Levering's Coffee, per pound	15
Cheese, full cream	14
Macaroni, imported	15
32 bars Soap	1 00
6 Cans Salmon	90
Cranberries, 3 quarts for	20
Lemons, per dozen	20
6 pounds Oat Meal	25
Meal, water ground, per peck	16

And everything else you want at a reduction. I blend the finest teas in Atlanta, and will save you 25 to 50 per cent.
Come and see my goods and be convinced. If they suit you, buy; if not, no harm done.
CHAS. C. THORN,
mch19 1m 7p 118 Whitehall Street.

Hunnicutt & Bellingrath,
36 & 38 PEACHTREE,
And Corner of Walton and Broad Streets,
ATLANTA, GA.
KEEP THE LARGEST STOCK
Of House furnishing goods, stoves, hollow ware, mantles, gas fixtures, baby carriages, and pumps and piping in the south. The
Plumbing Department
Is as complete as it can be made. None but first class workmen employed and nothing but first class material used.
They Guarantee Satisfaction
In work and material, and in prices.
Call and Examine the stock before making a purchase.
Send for prices on any article in our line. 2m

FERTILIZERS.
TO FARMERS AND DEALERS
WE CAN NOW OFFER
A LIMITED QUANTITY
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ACID PHOSPHATE
WITH OR WITHOUT POTASH, AND HIGH GRADE AMMONIATED GOODS.
Shipments can be made promptly, and prices will be put at such a figure as to insure our closing out the small balance of stock we now have on hand.
The Georgia Chemical and Mining Co.,
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ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

OUR
TRADE MARK
HAM

AND BREAKFAST BACON;
NONE GENUINE
UNLESS BEARING OUR PATENTED TRADE-MARKS, A LIGHT METALLIC SEAL, ATTACHED TO THE STRING, AND THE STRIPED CANVAS, AS IN THE CUT.

WATCHES
JEWELRY
REPAIRED BY SKILLED WORKMEN:
FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW
31 Whitehall St.

1886 McBRIDE & CO, 1886

China, Crockery, Clocks, Show Cases, Fine Cutlery, Spoons, Forks, Lamps, Dry-Air Refrigerators, Gate City Stone Filters, Improved Fly Fans, to trade at manufacturers prices.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A.
U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, March 29, 9:00 P. M.

All observations taken at the same moment-time at each place named:

	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dew Point.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Velocity.	Rainfall.	Weather.
Augusta	30.01	[illegible]	...	N E	9	1.25	Lt rain.
Savannah	29.99	68	...	S	14	.00	Fair.
Jacksonville	30.01	71	61	S	Light.	.01	Fair.
Montgomery	29.79	72	69	S	12	.13	Cloudy.
New Orleans	29.7[illegible]	71	70	S	Light.	.21	Hv rain
Galveston	29.88	48	44	N W	25	.00	Cloudy.
Palestine	30.00	[illegible]	30	N W	15	.00	Cloudy.
Fort Smith	29.99	[illegible]	...	N	8	.03	Cloudy.
Shreveport	29.92	41	[illegible]	N W	12	.01	Cloudy.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dew Point.	Direction.	Velocity.	Rainfall.	Weather.
6 a. m.	30.07	[illegible]	[illegible]	E	25	1.69	Hy rain
10 a. m.	30.0[illegible]	46	[illegible]	E	19	.00	Lt rain.
2 p. m.	30.00	47	[illegible]	E	17	1.98	Hy rain
6 p. m.	29.9[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	E	20	.00	Hy rain
9 p. m.	29.94	58	[illegible]	E	16	3.66	Lt rain.

Maximum ther	52.0
Minimum ther	44.0
Total rain fall	7.33

"THE OLD BOOK STORE."

Issued this day, March 27th, simultaneously in London, New York and Atlanta (by Old Book Store), the last and greatest novel, by

THE DUCHESS,
LADY BRANKSMERE.

Price, 20 cents; by mail, 25 cents.

N. B.—We are the only house south of New York carrying a full line of Lovell's libraries. Trade supplied at hers' discounts. Send for catalogues, free.

KUHNS'
PHOTOGRAPHER,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Cabinets, $4 per dozen; Cards, $2 per dozen. The finest work at the lowest prices. Medal and Diploma received at state fair for water Colors and Porcelains, also at Cotton Exposition. Call and see me. W. T. KUHNS.
33½ Whitehall Street.
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W. J. WILLINGHAM,
64 ELLIOT STREET.
——Dealer in the best——
DRESSED AND ROUGH LUMBER,
SHINGLES, LATHS, DOORS, SASH, BLINDS,
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J. T. White, leading dealer in Wall Paper and Window Shades, 46 Marietta street. New goods received every week. Samples free.

WATCHES REPAIRED,
J. P. STEVENS,
47 WHITEHALL ST.

Meetings.

Attention K of L.

District Assembly, No. 105, meets at their hall, 49½ Broad street, on Thursday night April 1st. A full attendance requested. By the

DIST. M. W.

PERSONAL.

GEORGE SAPP, of Dawson, is in the city.

DR. FOUTE has returned from a visit to Bartow. He says his brother, Mayor A. M. Foute, will have a walk-over for the legislature.

PROFESSOR C. B. LAHATTE, of Gainesville, was in the city yesterday.

JOHN CLAY SMITH, the handsome mayor of Lawrenceville, is in the city.

MR. B. L. PATTERSON, a prominent merchant of Lawrenceville, is in the city.

INSPECTOR WHITESIDES, the irrepressible, is in the city.

Mr. Barrett as Richelieu.

From the Toronto Globe, May 16, 1885.

The pronounced fault most frequently met with in the "Richelieus" of the present day is that they lack consistency throughout. Even some of the great actors fairly stumble through the part till that scene in the fourth act is reached in which the great cardinal terrifies the persecutors of Julie de Mortimer by threatening them with the "curse of Rome." Under any circumstances the scene is a startling and a thrilling one, but when an actor puts these sublime words into the mouth of a man who up to this scene has been little better than a clever, unscrupulous trickster, it is no wonder that the effect upon the audience is electrical. It comes like a peal of thunder out of a clear sky. Mr. Barrett does not treat Richelieu according to this almost stereotyped method. He is too good an actor to resort to what is at best but a showman's trick for the sake of securing two or three stunning rounds of applause. Mr. Barrett's Richelieu is the great man from the moment he sets foot upon the stage. There is no mistake about him. The audience is not left for a moment in doubt concerning him. He has faults and foibles, but above all these and wholly overshadowing them rises the great cardinal. He is crafty and cunning, does not hesitate to deal with the spies, and meet fraud and falsehood with intrigue; he loves wealth and power, but then all that he has and all that he is, he devotes to France. He can be severe, remorseless and ambitious, but his love for his ward is pure, tender and disinterested. In short, Barrett's Richelieu is the great statesman—the mentor of kings—from the rise of the curtain to its fall. As compared with other Richelieus, it more nearly resembles that of the late Edwin Forrest than any other.

No bad effect; no poison in Red Star Cough Cure. It is a safe, sure cure.

Moxie removes the tired feeling at once. Druggists sell it.

A trial of Moxie Nerve Food costs only 50c. Druggists sell it.

Four thousand bottles of Moxie Nerve Food are sold daily in the north.

There is no other nerve food known but Moxie. Invest 50c. on it, and be relieved of any nervous trouble.

BASEBALL.

A SLOW DAY FOR THE NATIONAL GAME.

No Game in Atlanta or Augusta on Account of Rain—Atlanta's Club to Give Two Games in Columbus—The Pittsburgs Beat Savannah—Diamond Dust, Etc.

The very heavy rain all day yesterday prevented the game between the Chicago Blues and the Atlantas. The public were very much disappointed in this, because they regarded the Blues as quite a strong club, and it was expected that the game would be very close and exciting. Manager Harrington obtained a partial promise from the Atlanta management to allow the Atlantas to visit Columbus and play two exhibition games there on April 8th and 9th, and it is safe to promise our Columbus friends that Atlanta will on that occasion show them some excellent ball playing. The big Detroits will play two games this week, Wednesday and Thursday, and as they have defeated Savannah three games and Augusta two games, we await with anxiety the contest between this club and the champion Atlantas. It will be remembered that the Detroit club is the heaviest batting team in the National league, and it is said, that some of their hitters can knock any pitcher out of his box. The club cost the Detroit management $40,000 per year, and with such expenditures of money, we are satisfied that they have some very excellent material in their team, and the public can be assured of some brilliant playing. The game will be called promptly at 3 o'clock, Wednesday afternoon, and those who desire good seats should go early.

Pittsburg Beats Savannah.

SAVANNAH, March 29.—[Special.]—The game this afternoon between the Pittsburgs and the Savannahs was the most remarkable in the history of base ball in this city, and has aroused enthusiasm never before witnessed here. Fourteen innings were played before a single run was made by either club. On the fifteenth inning, through an error of Murray, of the Savannahs, Pittsburg scored one run, and secured the victory. It is said by prominent base ballists that no such game has ever been played in the south.

No Game in Augusta.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 29.—[Special.]—No game was played here on account of rain.

Diamond Dust.

Pittsburg 1, Savannah 0.

The Detroits next Wednesday.

The "Philies" left for Charleston yesterday morning.

Macon certainly has good material and should play good ball.

Augusta now has five pitchers and four catchers, but it is thought that she will release one of the pitchers.

If any new players are signed for Charleston the management should see that they are heavy batters.

The Chicago Blues left yesterday for Savannah, where they will play three games, and will then visit Macon.

If the Gulf league is formed, the race for the pennant will doubtless be between Columbus and New Orleans.

After the present exhibitons are over, Atlanta will begin her league championship games in Charleston on April 15.

The Savannah Times says: Atlanta downing Louisville for the third time yesterday proves she has a good team and can play ball.

John Patrick Cahill is taking things by storm out in 'Frisco. He already enjoys the notoriety of being the most popular man in those parts.

The public are getting impatient to see Mitchell pitch for the Atlantas, and it is hoped that he will be presented in the game next Wednesday against the Detroits.

President Proudfit has assigned the umpires for the first eight games. McQuade goes to Charleston, Cushman to Augusta, Brennan to Macon, and Green to Savannah.

The record made by the Augusta club shows that the men know how to play ball, and Augusta will be found among the strongest clubs of the league next September.

Nashville is doing Memphis up badly. The Memphis papers should have placed Memphis fifth instead of Savannah, and they would have made a home hit.

Manager Rowe, of Kansas City, tried to make a deal with Manager Purcell, of Atlanta, for the release of Moore, the heavy hitting left fielder of the Southern league, but it didn't work.

Augusta has shown up very nicely against the hard-hitting Detroits, and while it was expected that Augusta would win one of the games from them, she has no reason to be ashamed of her team.

Umpire Cushman is a great favorite with the Augusta club, and has aided them materially in signing some excellent players. He is taking deep interest in the welfare of the club and is lending valuable assistance to the management.

Chattanooga made an excellent showing in her game with Louisville, as it was her first exhibition game this season and her men were not in good condition. It is thought that Chattanooga will play two exhibition games with Atlanta on April 12 and 13.

The Courier-Journal quotes from a letter received from Manager Hart, which says that certain articles accusing Ramsey of drunkenness during the trip south have done injustice to him. He says that Ramsey has behaved remarkably well, with the exception of one time in Charleston, when he was led astray by the influence of local sports.

The recent exhibition games in Augusta, while satisfactory in their results, have showed the weak points of the team, and the managers have already commenced strengthening it. They say that they propose to have a good club and to give the people of Augusta fine ball playing during the coming season. The local pride of Augusta is too strong to allow her to see the pennant go without making an effort to secure it.

WIMBERLEY'S WICKEDNESS.

He Breaks Open and Robs the Postoffice at Lawrenceville.

Porter Wimberley, colored, was brought to this city yesterday from Lawrenceville, charged with robbing the postoffice at that place.

There is a dead case against the descendant of Ham, and he is likely to go up for a few years.

Wimberley was once a gin slinger at Tallulah Falls, and is a dandy negro, putting on as much style as the next colored citizen.

He went to Lawrenceville one week ago today and began to imbibe in the red-eye. Saturday he was arrested on a charge of drunk and disorderly conduct, but upon payment of fine he was released. Saturday night the postoffice was robbed and it was ascertained that Wimberley was the man who did it. Mayor Smith had him put in jail, where he was kept until proof could be gathered against him, which only took a short time to do. The letters and money were found upon his person, and Wimberley did not attempt to deny it.

Telegrams were sent to Atlanta giving the facts, and yesterday Deputy Marshal Haynes went up after the negro. Upon reaching Atlanta the negro waived examination and was sent to jail.

The mayor of Lawrenceville, John Clay Smith, will represent the government, and says there is no doubt about convicting Wimberley, as the evidence against him is abundant. Wimberley now languishes in Fulton county jail.

Bound Over For Robbery.

Charles Read was arraigned in police court yesterday morning. He was charged with disorderly conduct, but when Judge Anderson had heard the testimony he thought that Read had been guilty of highway robbery, and required a $500 bond for his appearance before the criminal court of Fulton county. Read has been janitor at the Young Men's Library association building for a long time. Early Sunday morning Read and a companion named Bob Lee were walking along Hunter street. When near Chambers's stable they saw a two dollar bill on the sidewalk. Both darkies dived for the bill and Lee got it. Read demanded the bill, but Lee refused to give it up. They then began fighting for it, and during the fight Read pulled out a razor and threatened to kill Lee if he did not give the bill up. Lee did not like the looks of the razor and handed up the bill. Judge Anderson thought that Read was guilty of robbery, and in default of the $500 bond Read went to jail.

Moxie Nerve Food positively relieves everything caused by overtaxing the nervous system.

GUILTY OR NOT GUILTY.

T. J. Dabney on Trial for Using the Mails for Fraudulent Purposes.

T. J. Dabney was arraigned in the United States court yesterday morning, charged with using the mails for fraudulent purposes.

Whether he used them for that purpose or not cannot be said.

It appears that the defendant advertised that "A. Waldheim & Co would loan money." He also advertised himself as the "English-American Loan Company." He got into trouble with some of his customers and was arrested by Inspector Whitesides, of the postoffice department, and the charges made against him.

Colonel Brand, of Lawrenceville, testified that he had seen Dabney's advertisement and applied for particulars. When the circulars came explaining terms of loans, he sent him ten dollars. This was between the 10th and 21st of May. He never secured the loan, and the ten dollars was not returned to him till last month. He supposed the English-American company a reliable one.

"I KNOW HIM NOW."

When Postmaster Wilson was asked by District Attorney Hill if he knew the defendant, he replied:

"Yes, I know him now."

"What do you know about him?"

The postmaster in a quiet, calm manner proceeded to tell how a negro boy came into his office with a note from A. Waldheim & Co., asking him to furnish a postoffice box. He answered the note by asking that the name of the firm be furnished so that he would know what mail to put in the box. The names were given and he sent keys to box 178. Sometime after this the postmaster received a call from Professor C. B. LaHatte, of Gainesville, who told him that he could not find the firm of A. Waldheim & Co., and wanted to know if he would tell him their box. This being a violation not the rules of the postoffice, Mr. Wilson declined to give the desired information. After this

HE WATCHED THE BOX,

and, seeing Mr. Dabney go to it to get the mail, he asked Mr. Black who he was, and was told that it was Mr. T. J. Dabney, and that he was all right. A few days after this Mr. Dabney presented a money order at the office for payment. The order was signed by a Mr. Cartright, and when asked who Cartright was, Mr. Dabney replied that he was the secretary of the English-American Loan company. Mr. Dabney was told that he would have to have Mr. Cartright add "secretary" before he could get the money. He went off and returned with the order properly signed. Mr. Wilson was shown the order and identified it, and believed the handwriting the same.

Mr. J. F. Woodward, money order clerk, testified to about the same facts as Mr. Wilson.

Other witnesses were introduced, but the evidence was not of an important nature.

FOR THE DEFENSE.

The witnesses for the defense showed that he had received loans through different sources, receiving a commission for his services.

The evidence was concluded at half past two and the argument begins this morning.

WEST END NOTES.

Mr. R. A. Conner's residence, on Lee street, is being vigorously pushed to completion.

Mr. J. W. McGinty is having his property on Lee street nicely graded.

Four or five hundred shades trees have been planted in West End within the past three months.

Mr. John S. Benjamin has commenced improving his lot on Gordon street.

The residence of Mrs. B. H. Broomhead, West End avenue, is being repainted and improved.

Messrs. W. R. Shropshire and J. B. Zachry, on Lee street, are having their sidewalk nicely paved with brick.

The west side of Lee street, from corner of Gordon to Mr. Owens's place, has been substantially laid with durable and smooth sidewalks.

Messrs. Andrew P. Stewart and Burgess Smith and Rev. J. H. Alexander have had their sidewalks prettily set in blue grass.

Citizens owning property on West End avenue are preparing to have that thoroughfare carefully graded and have substantial sidewalks laid.

The Chautauqua Literary Circle had a pleasant reunion on Monday night last at the residence of Mrs. Mark Johnston.

Captain Evan P. Howell's residence is being repainted and remodelled. When completed it will be one of the most graceful structures about the city.

Mr. William A. Graham, the druggist, has purchased the new residence corner Oak and Peters streets, now being constructed by Stewart Bros.

Mr. John S. Broomhead is having a long and extensive culvert constructed on the land of his father's estate, on north side of West End avenue, with a view to having residences built thereon.

The last quarter of the term of 1885-6, of West End academy will begin April 1st. Tickets of admission can be obtained from Mr. R. H. Caldwell, in West End.

Mr. E. D. L. Mobley, lately of Smyrna, Ga., has moved to West End to educate his children. A number of families from various sections of the country have located in West End, expressly to send their children to West End academy.

Mr. Whitcomb and family, recently of Chicago, have removed to West End and are now occupying the residence of the late Mrs. Howze, on Lee street. If they should find the climate agreeable, they will locate permanently here.

West End is beautifully located on an elevated ridge overlooking the mountains. Two street car line penetrate her territory. Several of her streets are macadamized, several more are graded, and have brick sidewalks. She has a first class, well graded school and good church facilities, an abundance of the purest water, supplied in numerous instances by windmills. Many of her streets are lighted, and her tax is only thirty cents on the $100 worth of property.

Supreme Court of Georgia.

MARCH TERM, 1886.

ATLANTA, March 29, 1886.

Order of circuits with the number of cases remaining undisposed of:

Northern	6	Ocmulgee	8
Western	9	Macon	4
Northeastern	6	Chattahoochee	20
Blue Ridge	6	Pataula	9
Cherokee	10	Southwestern	13
Rome	7	Albany	5
Coweta	6	Oconee	4
Flint	[illegible]	Brunswick	2

AUGUSTA CIRCUIT.

No. 8. Argument concluded.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

No. 1. Seymour vs. Bailey. Trespass, from Madison. Argued. S. P. Thurmond, by J. H. Lumpkin; E. T. Brown, for plaintiff in error. Barrow & Thomas; Jno. J. Strickland, for defendant.

No. 3. Bagwell vs. State. Dismissed.

No. 4. Almond vs. Gardner & Arnold. Claim, from Elbert. Argued. T. C. Carlton by J. H. Lumpkin; A. G. McCurry, for plaintiff in error. Jos. N. Worley; John P. Shannon, for defendant.

No. 2. Snider et al. vs. Sanders, for use. Rule, from Hart. Argued. J. H. Skelton; McCurry & Profitt, by J. H. Lumpkin, for plaintiffs in error. F. B. Hodges; John P. Shannon, for defendant.

The court then adjourned to 9 o'clock this morning.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are free from all crude and irritating matter. Concentrated medicine only; very small; very easy to take; no pain; no griping; no purging.

Professor C. A. Bryce, M. D., LL. D., editor Medical Clinic, Richmond, Va., says: "Liebig Co.'s Coca Beef Tonic is a wonderful reconstructive agent, building up the general system and supplying lost nervous energy. In all wasting diseases and broken down constitutions it is the agent.' Also in female complaints, shattered nerves, dyspepsia and biliousness.

A Correction.

It is a custom with hundreds of families in Atlanta, on the first of each month to lay in a full supply of groceries, paying cash and thereby dispensing with much trouble in booking each and every article needed for consumption. Now take out your pencil, get your paper, look in another column of the Constitution, and read carefully Thorn's grocery advertisement. The list of prices enumerated embrace only a small portion of the goods sold cheap at his store. Make out your list and on the 1st instant come up and let Thorn save you a full 25 per cent on everything you buy. These goods are strictly first class, as you will see yourself upon examination. He will sell no shoddy goods nor will he compete against such goods and prices, but will sell you A No. 1 goods cheap for the cash. He will convince anybody that will give him one fair trial. CHAS. C. THORN,
118 Whitehall.

Fresh water trout, perch, shad, Donehoo's market.

Only first-class market, Donehoo's, 9 Alabama.

A BARREN VICTORY

FOR THE ICY SENATOR FROM VERMONT.

Mr. Edmunds Endeavors to Regain His Standing With His Party—His Failure to do so—Chaplain Milburn and His Prayers—The Prohibition Contest in Richmond.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—[Special.]—An illustration of republican party discipline was furnished in the vote for the Edmunds resolutions. If every senator had voted according to his inclination the resolutions would have been defeated by a good majority. Two considerations would have caused their failure. Quite a number of republican senators were reluctantly drawn into the contest and were never able to muster faith in the constitutional tenability of the position assumed, or to percieve how it could prove advantageous as an expedient of party policy. The other consideration was stronger still, as it was of a personal nature. It was the hearty dislike of Mr. Edmunds which is cherished by several of his republican colleagues. If this contest foreshadowed prestige for its champion they were unwilling to see the Vermont senator lifted by it into the altitude of leadership.

Mr. Edmunds has been diligent in his endeavors this session to appease the impatience of his party with his conduct during the last campaign. On every occasion he has thrust himself forward as the defender of the tenets, and even the crotchets, of the party which had disturbed his fealty. It has been amusing to see this cold, passionless man trying to assume the glow of partisan enthusiasm, this reluctant advocate of Blaine's election engaged in the desperate endeavor to out-Herod Herod in the assertion of his burning zeal for the "grand old party." He was nominally sustained, because on a party issue republicans will follow the most unloved leader; but it was for him a barren victory. He was eclipsed by Senators Ingalls and Harrison in the presentation of the argument for his own resolutions. He conciliated none of his disaffected party associates. He failed to inspire the faintest spark of enthusiastic recognition in the masses of his party. When other men had taken charge of the debate on the republican side and the democrats were directing their replies toward them, he seized an incidental allusion to himself in connection with the issue raised, and exclaimed from his seat in the senate: "Yes, I started it." The warm friends of Mr. Blaine are most unforgiving toward Edmunds. The New York Tribune, on the morning after his resolutions had been adopted, produced the proof that he refused to enter the campaign of 1884, though repeatedly urged to do so, to show that this record had not been wiped out by his subsequent activity and is still cherished against him. It is said that the Blainacs mean to pursue him into his own state, and with whatever strength they can rally there to oppose his re-election to the senate. It was an evil day for Mr. Edmunds when he declined to pull off his coat for Blaine and Logan.

A FAMOUS CHAPLAIN.

Rev. W. H. Milburn, the blind chaplain of the house of representatives, is making more reputation than most of the members of that body. He is doing so in the strict line of his duty by reason of his brief and beautiful prayers at the opening of the daily sessions of the house. Several of his recent prayers have, on motion of different members, been printed in the Record, an honor never before accorded to the chaplain except on extraordinary occasions. The special feature of Mr. Milburn's prayers is their application to existing circumstances. He prayed fervently the other day that congressmen and congressional employes should be delivered from the temptation to gambling, whether in its degraded forms, or in the guise of respectability. Another prayer was for sobriety, and another for high regard to representative trust and the suppression of all influences which tend to corrupt legislation. His prayer last Saturday for the relief of the people from the hard tyranny of monopoly created somewhat of a sensation in view of the strained relations of capital and labor in some parts of the country, and when General Grosvenor, of Ohio, moved that the prayer be inserted in the Record Mr. James, of New York, objected, and was heard to remark as he sat down that the prayer was "incendiary." Mr. James's imagination was morbidly active, for nothing the chaplain said could fairly be so construed. His prayer was an invocation of a better understanding between capital and labor and for mutual forbearance until a just solution of all difficulties between them could be peacefully attained. Mr. Milburn is well known through the south. He delivered a series of interesting lectures in Georgia and other southern states a few years after the war on "What a Blind Man Saw in Europe." He probably owes his election to the chaplaincy over Dr. Lindsay of Georgetown, his accomplished predecessor in that office, to the happy manner in which Congressman Morrison nominated him in the democratic caucus. Mr. Morrison presented his name and said that he was a man who "loved God, hated the devil, and always voted the democratic ticket." On that excellent recommendation Mr. Milbank captured the caucus.

PROHIBITION IN RICHMOND.

A gentleman from Richmond informs me that the probition election to occur in that city on the 26th of April was precipitated by the whisky interest, on the idea that the prohibitionists would be stronger if allowed time to organize and work up sentiment. As soon as the local option law was passed the anti-prohibitionists circulated a petition for an election, and had it called for the earliest day possible. The prohibitionists, however, have gone into the campaign with great zest, and will poll a big vote. They will draw on Atlanta for the aid of Dr. Hawthorne and Judge Lochrane, and have already written to Sam Jones to come to their assistance.

F. H. R.

SALVATION ON THE STREETS,

As Exemplified in Charleston on Sunday Afternoon.

From the Charleston News, March 29.

The open-air religious services in front of the postoffice, yesterday afternoon, were attended by a crowd of about five hundred persons, most of whom were colored people, and most of whom are regular attendants at the meetings. The services were conducted by Mr. Thomas Leitch, who has been engaged in the work for several years, and who is an evangelist of considerable power.

The Rev. J. L. Tillman, an evangelist from Barnwell county, delivered a sermon on the subject of salvation. Mr. Tillman has done effective work in Barnwell. He is a fluent and earnest speaker, and made a decided impression upon his hearers. Up to ten years ago, he said, I was worse, I reckon, than any man in the crowd. I spent thousands of dollars in search of sinful pleasures, but found no peace, no happiness. But at last I heard the call of Christ, and since that time I have been at peace. It has made me a better man, a better husband, a better father, a better business man. ["Oh, yes!"] Don't you believe me? Well, I don't care if you believe me or not, if you will only believe the Lord Jesus. After continuing for some time, the speaker requested all in the audience who were willing to accept the call to Christ to hold up their right hand. Five hundred hands at once went up in the air. God bless you all, continued the speaker, and now let's have a little of the old time religion. ["Yes, yes," from the crowd. "Dat's de kind of 'ligion we wants."] The speaker thereupon started a refrain in which the crowd joined very heartily, and which ran as follows:

'Tis the old time religion,
'Tis the old time religion,
'Tis the old time religion,
And its good enough for me.

It makes me happy, soul and body,
It makes me happy, soul and body,
It makes me happy, soul and body,
And its good enough for me.

It was good for the weeping Mary,
It was good for the weeping Mary,
It was good for the weeping Mary,
And its good enough for me.

During the singing of this the women in the crowd kept time, as they invariably do on such occasions, by clapping their hands and swaying their bodies.

At the close Mr. Leitch addressed the crowd. There were a good many here, he said, who had held up their hands to signify that they wanted to go to heaven, "Now, you won't get to heaven until you start, and there's no better time to start than this afternoon."

A voice in the crowd: "Well, start right now."

"I met a young friend of mine once," continued the speaker, "who was dressed to go to a ball. I asked her if she had ever been converted. 'Oh, yes,' she answered. When? I asked her. She saw I was pressing her very close, and answered that she was born in the church. 'Now, that's just it. Born in the church and going to hell. That's what a good many people in Charleston are doing. They were born in the church and are going to hell; and every now and then they have to send off and get some one to come here and stir them up. I hope somebody will be stirred up before these gentlemen leave."

After speaking some time longer Mr. Leitch started the hymn, "Glory, Glory, Hallelujah," in which the crowd joined very heartily. He then asked anybody in the crowd who had been converted during the afternoon to hold up their hands. There was a show of a half dozen hands, and one colored man leaped over the fence and, pushing his way through the crowd, went up to the speaker, shook him by the hands and proclaimed to the assembled crowd that he had been saved by the preaching of Mr Leitch. "I was a low-down, drunken vagabond," said he, "and, please God, you has made a new man out of me." This announcement produced a sensation.

Mr. Leitch then invited the repentant sinners in the crowd to come up and be prayed for. "If there is anybody here this afternoon who wants to save his soul, I want him to come right here and get down in the dirt while we sing a hymn."

He then started the refrain, "I'm waiting on the Lord," and the repentant sinners literally obeyed the invitation. From fifty to sixty men and women, some of the women with infants in their arms, came in from the outskirts of the crowd and knelt on the ground, and continued kneeling while the singing progressed, the women in the crowd swaying their bodies, clapping their hands, and some of them dancing to the measure of the music. The crowd in the meantime closed around, and after a prayer, led by Mr. Charles Semke and by Mr. Leitch, the doxology was sung, "Old Hundred," and the meeting dismissed.

Conviction of a Burglar.

TROY, N. Y., March 29.—After being out three hours, the jury in the case of "Sheeney Mich" (Kurtz) returned with a verdict of guilty as indicted. Kurtz's partner in crime, "Billy" Porter, will be tried at the next term of the court. Kurtz will be sentenced tomorrow. This being his second conviction of burglary, the maximum sentence is twenty years.

Cultivation of Tobacco in England.

LONDON, March 29.—The government has consented to make experiments in the practicability of the cultivation of tobacco in England.

Will Not Go to Richmond.

Yesterday Rev. J. B. Hawthorne stated to a CONSTITUTION reporter that he would not go to Richmond to take part in the probibition campaign. In response to the imperative direction of his physician, Dr. Hawthorne has promised not to preach more than once a week, and he has also promised that for the present he will not preach except to his own congregation. He cannot, therefore, go to Richmond at this time. If he gets well enough he may go about the 25th. The election will occur on the 26th of April. Dr. Hawthorne says the election was precipitated by the anti-prohibitionists, and that the prohibitionists will not have a fair showing. He says if they had a chance to organize they would have a big victory, and even as it is he is very confident.

Successful Trial Trip.

The first trip of the Vandepole electric railway car, at Montgomery, was a decided success. The final test will be made one day next week.

To Consider Sewers.

The sanitary committee and the sewer committee met the board of health last night to consider the defects in the sewerage system. Nothing definite was done.

He Brought the Bird Down.

From the Sylvania, Ga., Telephone.

Mr. I. W. Waters takes the cake on pistol shooting. A short time since in riding over his farm he discovered an eagle which had been preying upon his lambs, and having his pistol along he fired at it at about fifty yards and brought down the proud American bird. It measured six and a half feet from tip to tip of wings, and its talons, when open, measured seven inches.

A Venerable Sorrel.

From the Sylvania, Ga., Telephone.

Mr. Robert Arnett, one of our oldest citizens, and a good one, has a sorrel mare now thirty-two years old, from which he has raised ten colts, and the old veteran still draws the plow, followed by our old friend, who always makes his bread "by the sweat of his face." We don't think any section can beat this fact.

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ROME, GA., March 19, 1886.
Until further notice trains will run as follows:

Daily Except Sunday.	Miles	No. 2.		No. 4.	
Leave Rome	0	10:20	a.m.	4:15	p. m.
Arrive Holmes	2	10;26	"	4:23	"
Arrive Holders	5	10:35	"	4:33	"
Arrive Chambers	7	10:42	"	4:48	"
Arrive New Bethel	10	10:55	"	5:02	"
Arrive Summit	12	11:03	"	5:11	"
Arrive Lake Creek	15	11:15	"	5:27	"
Arrive Dyars	18	11:25	"	5:40	"
Arrive Cedartown	22	e1:40	"	6:00	"

Daily Except Sunday.	Miles	No. 1.		No. 3.	
Leave Cedartown	0	7:00	a. m.	1,30	p. m.
Arrive Dyars	4	7:12	"	1:48	"
Arrive Lake Creek	7	7:23	"	2:02	"
Arrive Summit	10	7:35	"	2:17	"
Arrive New Bethel	12	7:41	"	2:28	"
Arrive Chambers	15	7:52	"	2:40	"
Arrive Holders	17	7:59	"	2:55	"
Arrive Holmes	20	8:14	"	3:07	"
Arrive Rome	22	8:20	"	3:15	"

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